Interdisciplinary Research Centre

in

Materials for High Performance Applications

Final Proceedings of
The EOARD/IRC-sponsored
International Workshop on Gamma
Aluminide Alloy Technology

held from 1 to 3 May 1996
at The IRC in Materials for High Performance
Applications
The University of Birmingham

SECTION THREE

THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
SWANSEA

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM AND UNIVERSITY OF WALES SWANSEA CONSORTIUM

Funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

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SECTION THREE

The organisers wish to thank the United States Air Force European Office of Aerospace Research and Development for its contributions to the success of this conference

Gamma Alloy Technology: Fundamentals and Development

Young-Won Kim
UES-Materials & Processes
Dayton, OH, USA

Fundamentals
Processing
Microstructural Evolution
Structure/Property Relationships
Designing Microstructures
Component-Specific Alloy Design
Forming and Application
Summary and Future Direction

(April 1996)

Fundamentals

Phase Relations and Transformations

Microstructural Evolution

Deformation Mechanism

Alloying Effects

Deformation and Fracture Behavior

Environmental Resistance

Alpha Decomposition

At Very Slow Cooling Rate

At Intermediate Cooling Rates

Lamellar Structure Formation

- Stacking Fault Mechanism
- Gamma Precipitation and Growth

Ordering

- No Compositional Changes Involved
- Compositional Changes Involved

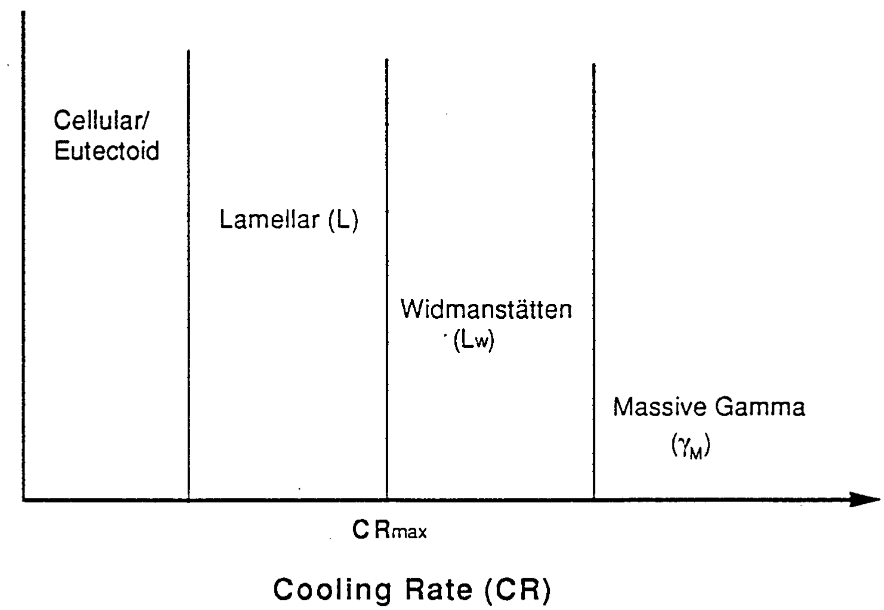
Effects of Composition and Cooling Rate

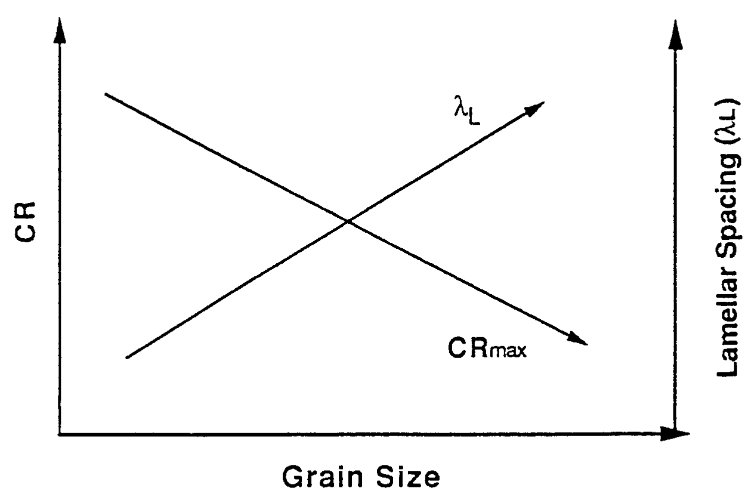
At Fast Cooling Rates

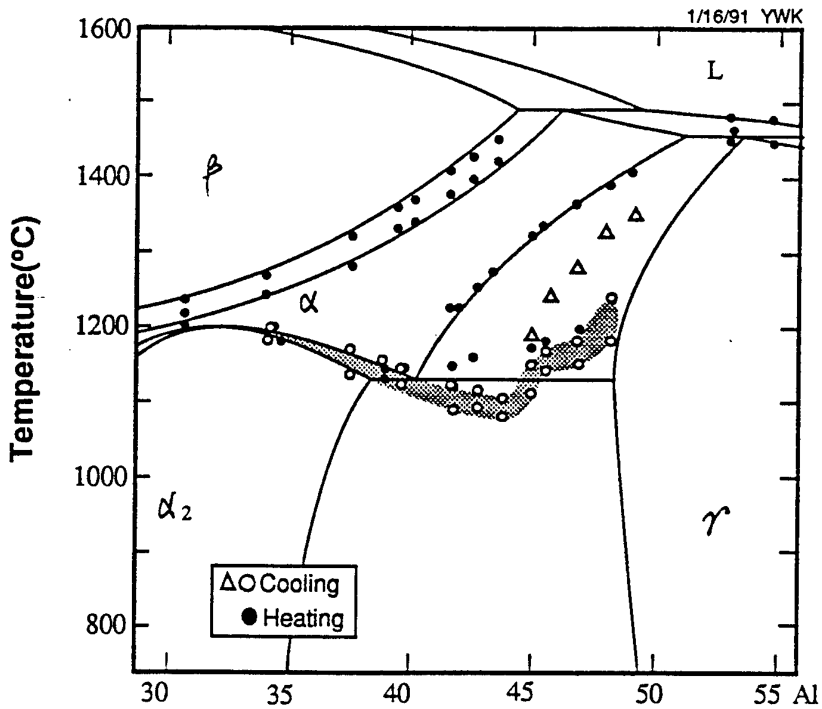
Widmanstätten Structures

Massively-Transformed Gamma

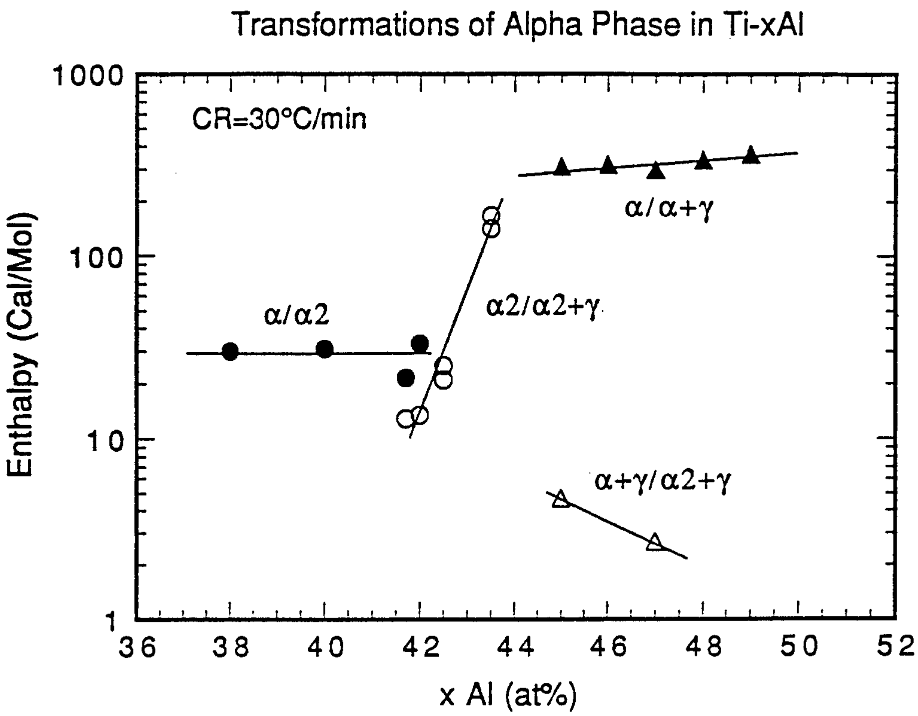
Formation of α_2 Phase

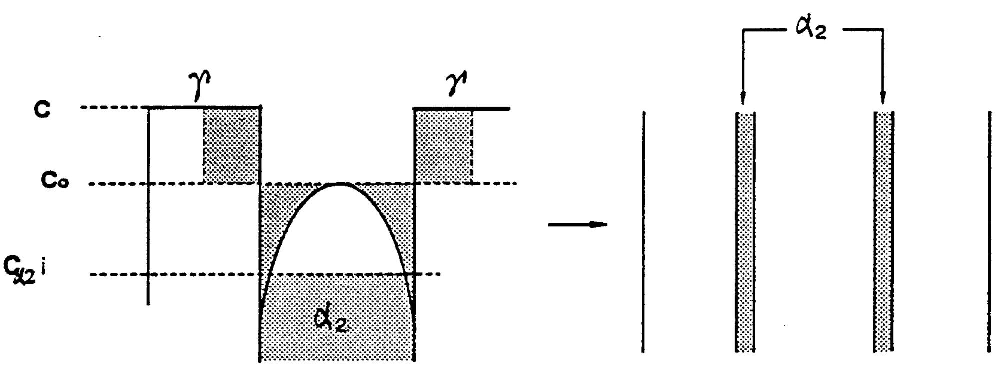

Cellular/
Eutectoid
Lamellar (L)
Widmanstätten
(Lw)
Massive Gamma
(γM)
C Rmax
Cooling Rate (CR)

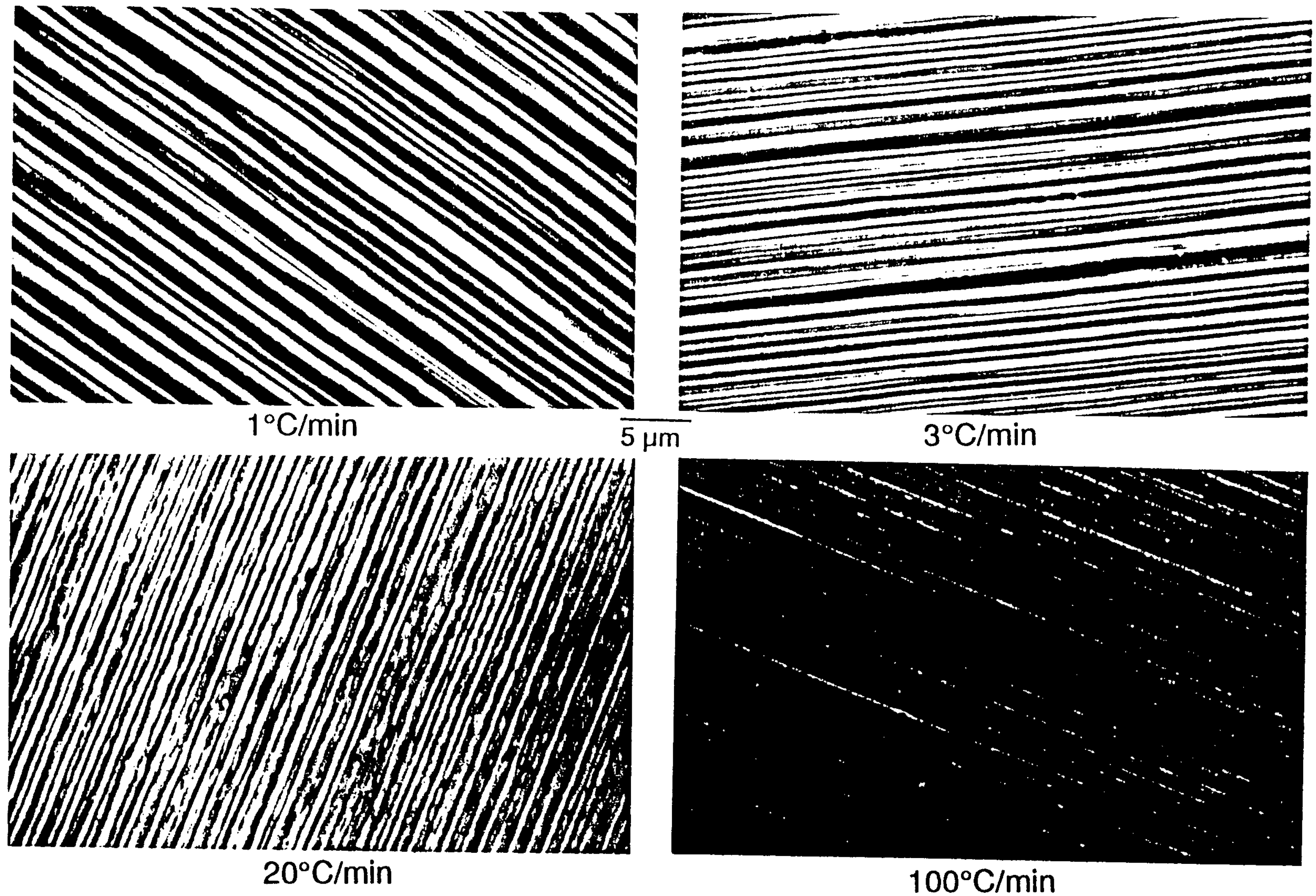

CR
λL
C Rmax
Lamellar Spacing (λL)
Grain Size



DTA Data at 30°C/min


Transformations of Alpha Phase in Ti-xAl
CR=30°C/min
α/α+γ
α2/α2+γ
α/α2
α+γ/α2+γ
Enthalpy (Cal/Mol)
x Al (at%)
1000
100
10
1
36
38
40
42
44
46
48
50
52

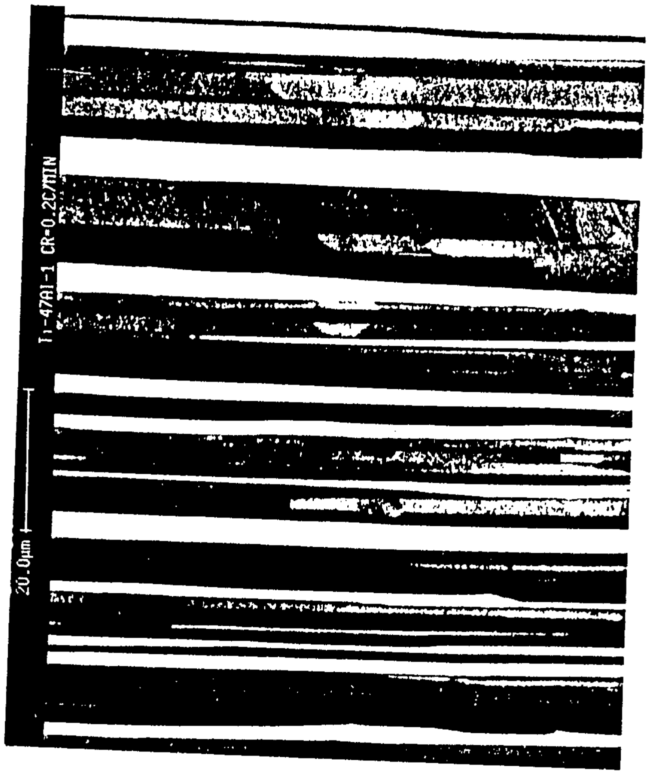

γ
γ
C
Co
α2
α2



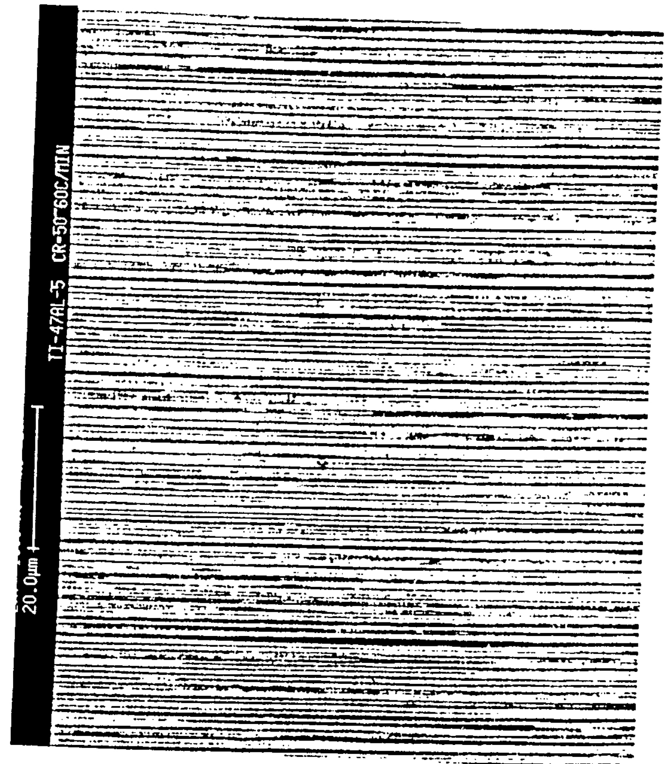
Ti-43Al : Homogenized and DTA Cooled

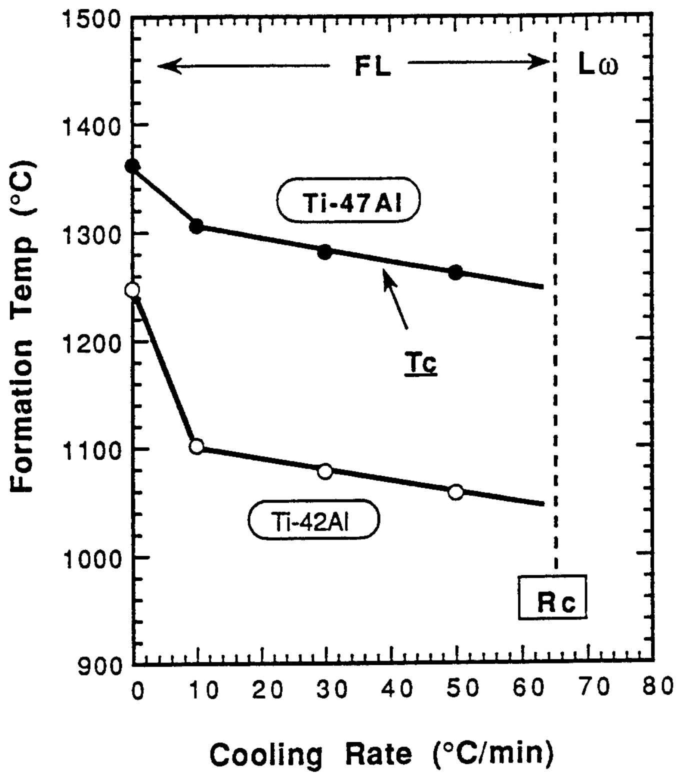
Cooling Rate vs Lamellar Spacing
(Ti-47Al)

0.2 °C/min



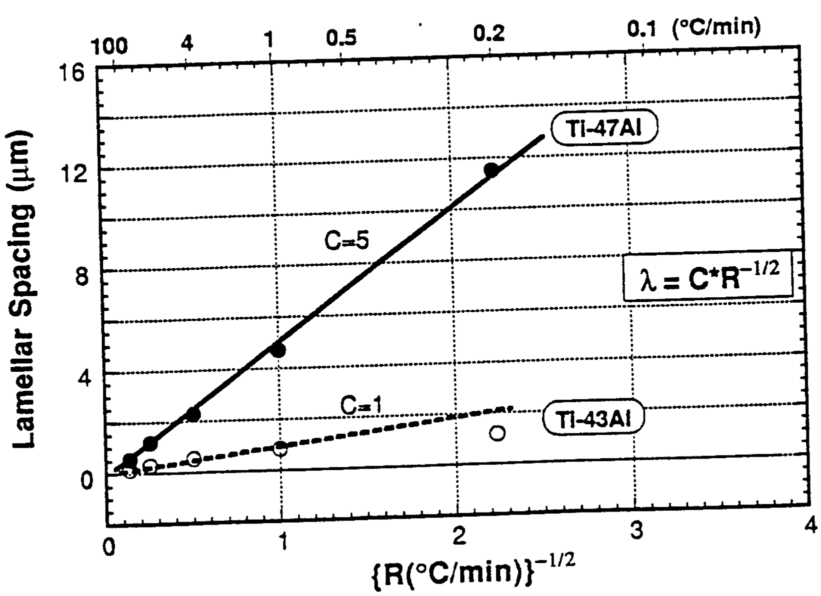
50°C/min





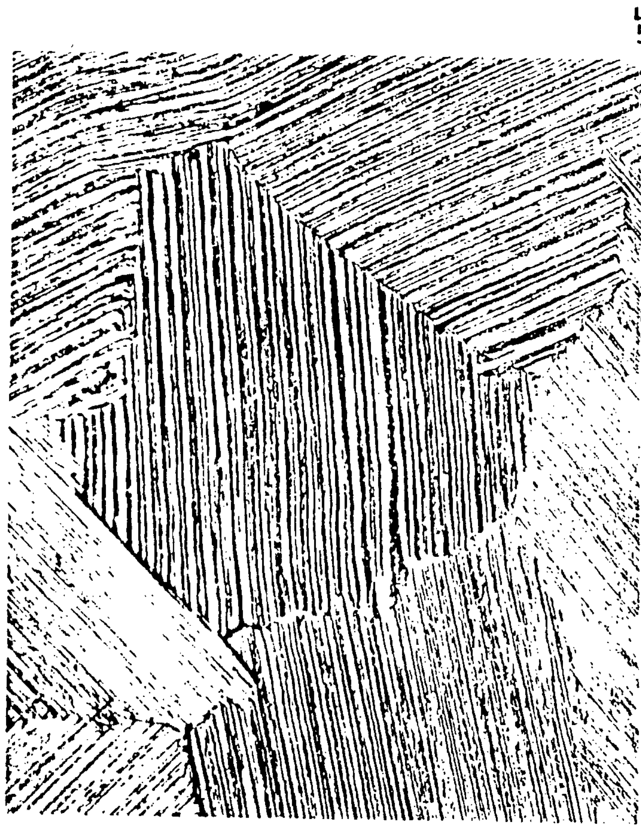
Kim (94)

Cooling Rate (R) vs Lamellar Spacing (λ)

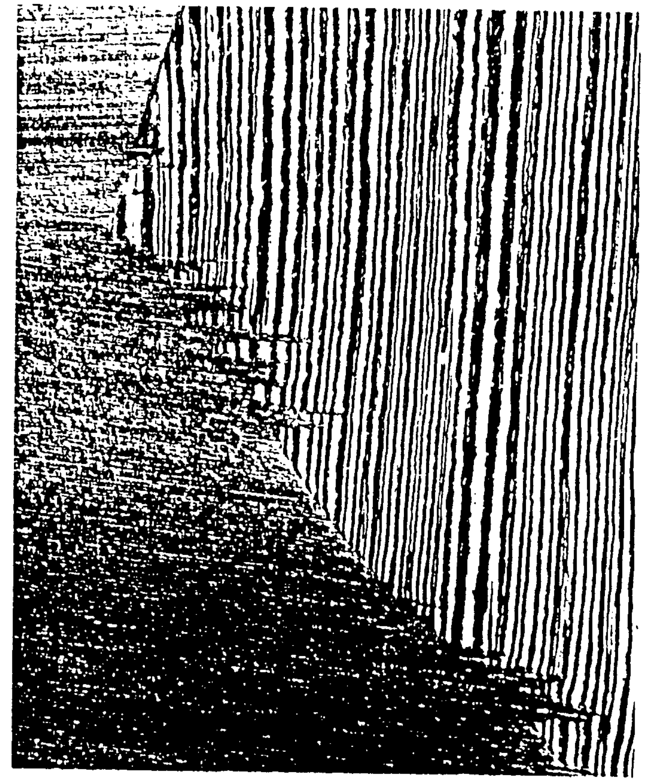


Kim (9⌐

3



Ti-43Al: Cooled at 5°C/min



Ti-47Al: Cooled at 30°C/min

DTA specimens of homogenized alloys

Ti-47Al-1.1 wt%Ox
1350°C/6 hr + 1000°C/24 hr/WQ

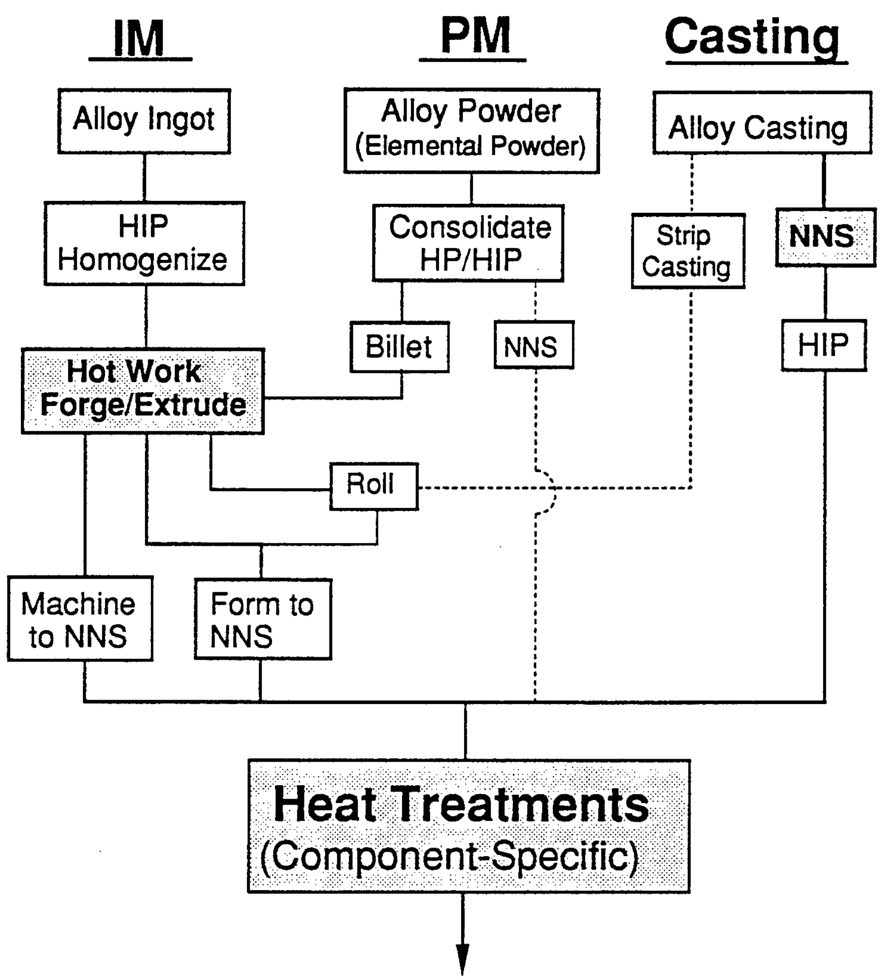
20μm

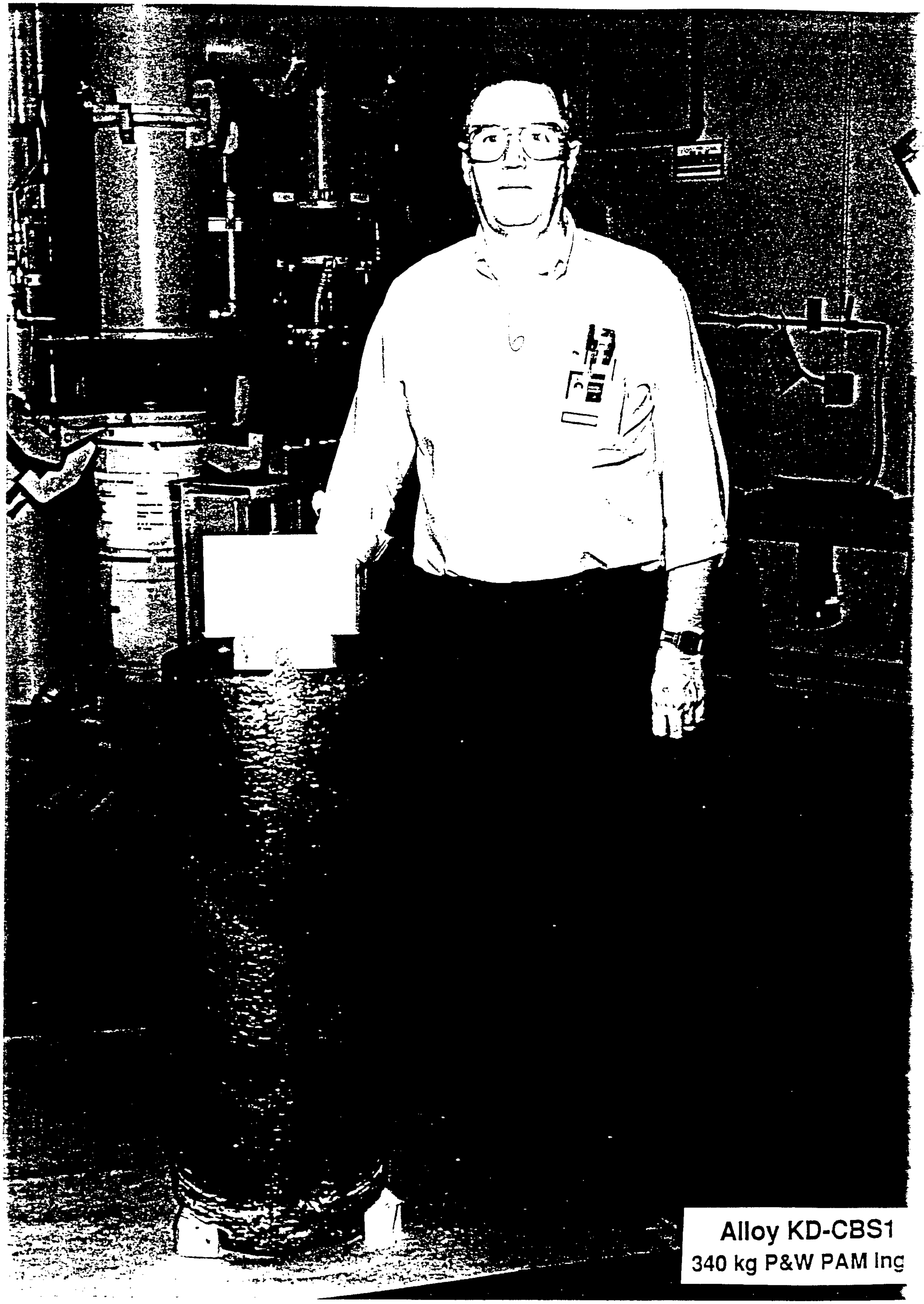
Ti-51Al-1.1 wt%Ox
1350°C/6 hr/FC

CAST ALLOYS

Processing Routes for Gamma Alloys

Kim (90-95)





Alloy KD-CBS1
340 kg P&W PAM Ing

Microstructural Evolution and Control

Principle

Phase Relation and Transformation

In Practice

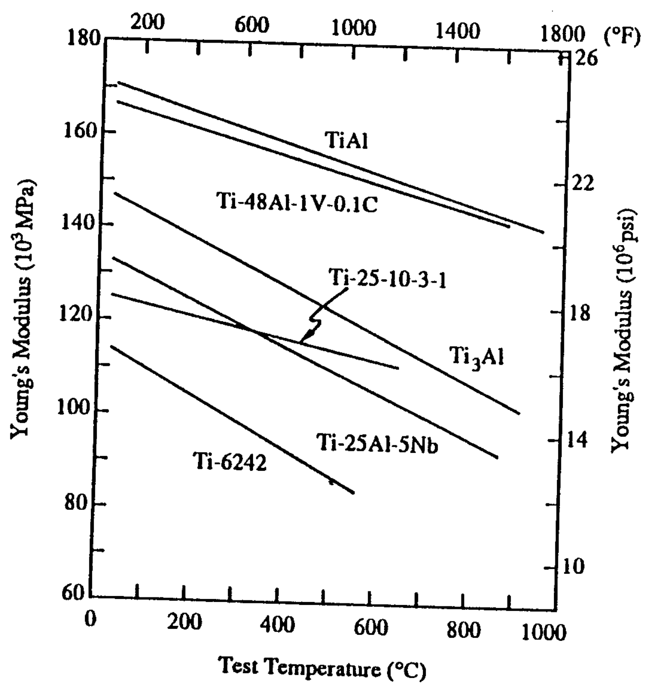
Formation/Growth Kinetics, Distribution and Morphology Depend on Starting Microstructural and Compositional Conditions.

Controlling Factors

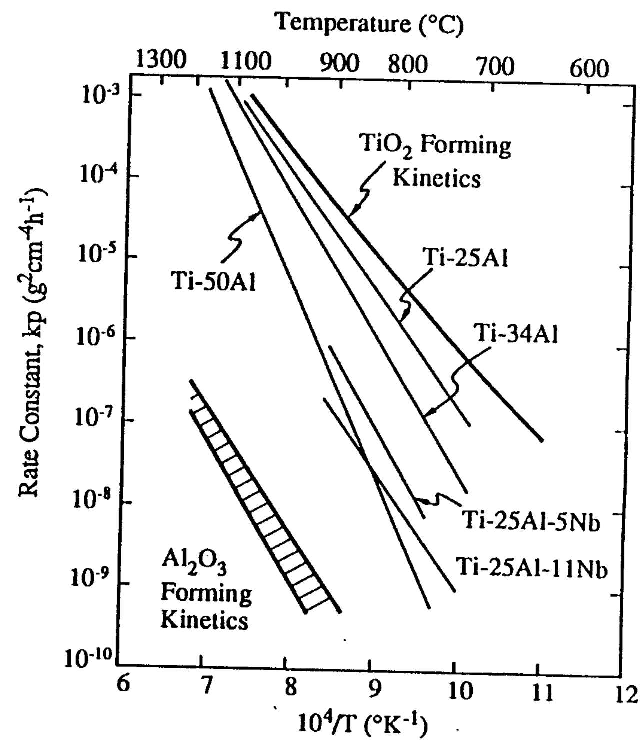
Temperature and Time
Heating Rate, Cooling Rate, and Scheme
Aging Method and Condition

Starting Material

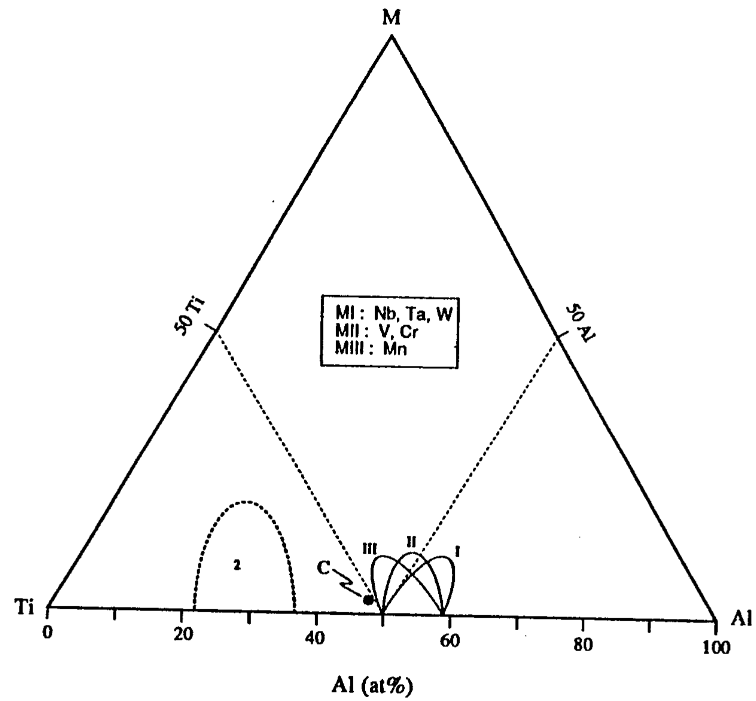
Cast Product
Ingot Wrought-Processed Material
PM Processed Material
Material Processed by Other Processes

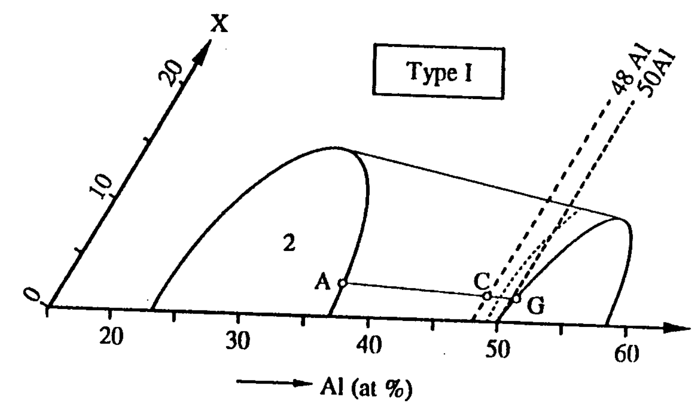


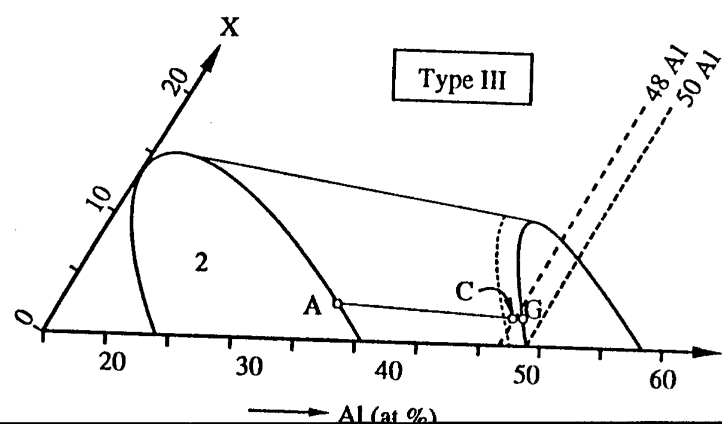
Young's Modulus (10³ MPa)
Young's Modulus (10⁶ psi)
Test Temperature (°C)
(°F)
TiAl
Ti-48Al-1V-0.1C
Ti-25-10-3-1
Ti₃Al
Ti-25Al-5Nb
Ti-6242

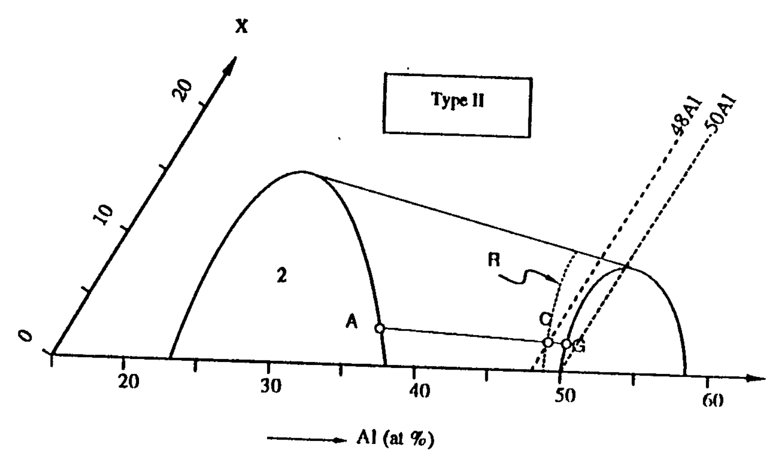


Temperature (°C)
Rate Constant, kp (g²cm⁻⁴h⁻¹)
10⁴/T (°K⁻¹)
TiO₂ Forming Kinetics
Ti-25Al
Ti-34Al
Ti-50Al
Ti-25Al-5Nb
Ti-25Al-11Nb
Al₂O₃ Forming Kinetics


M
Ti
Al
50 Ti
50 Al
MI : Nb, Ta, W
MII : V, Cr
MIII : Mn
2
C
III
II
I
0
20
40
60
80
100
Al (at%)


Type I
X
0
10
20
2
A
C
G
48 Al
50Al
20
30
40
50
60
Al (at %)


Type III
X
0
10
20
2
A
C
G
48 Al
50 Al
20
30
40
50
60


Type II
X
0
10
20
2
A
R
C
G
48Al
50Al
20
30
40
50
60
Al (at %)

Processing

Ingot Preparation

Methods: ISM; PAM; VAR; VAR-Skull

Size Limitations (?)

Compositional/Microstructural Issues

NNS Casting

Investment vs. Permanent-Mold

Issues: Refinement; Porosity/Hip-Cycle
Thin-Section Casting

Wrought Processing

Primary: Conversion; Mill Production

Secondary: Forming, Rolling, etc.

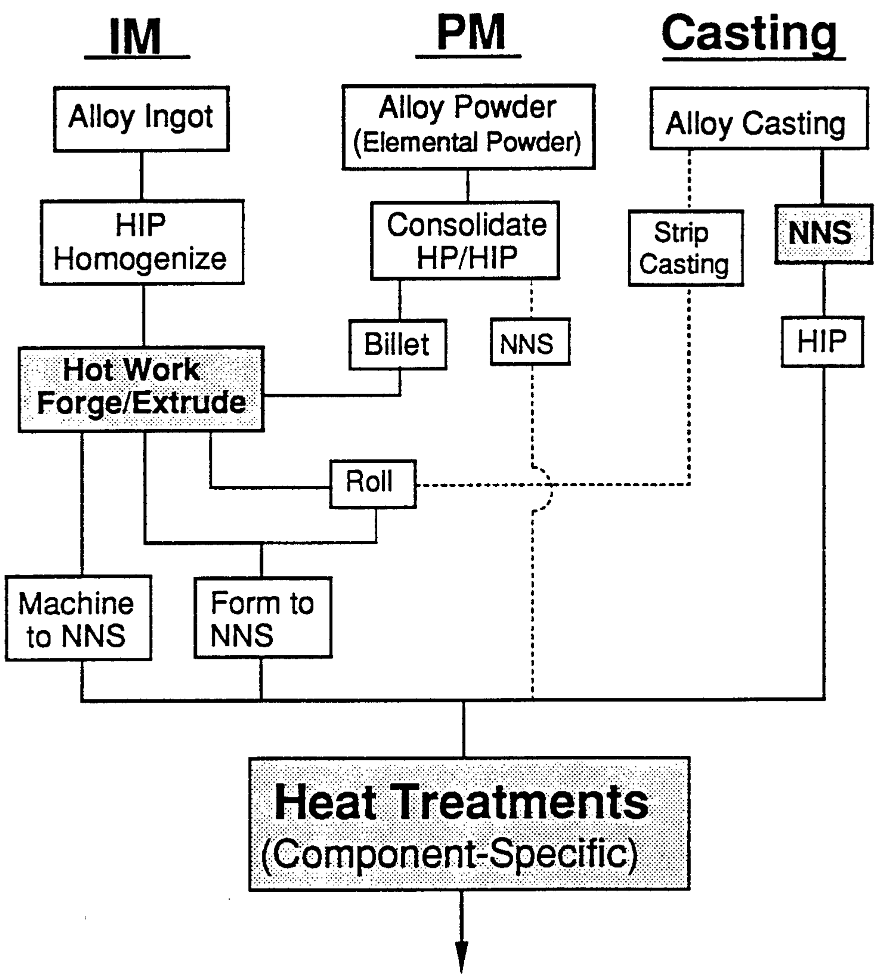
Heat-Treatment Cycles

Joining; Machining

Other Processes

Processing Routes for Gamma Alloys

Kim (90-95)



Microstructure Control in Castings

Standard Alloys

Ti-47Al-(1-2)Cr-(2-4)(Nb,Ta,W)-(0-0.2)Si

As-Cast Microstructures
- Non-uniform; Lamellar Base

Controlled Microstructures
- Refining and Uniformization
- Practical: Casting Duplex
- Desired: NL; Refined FL

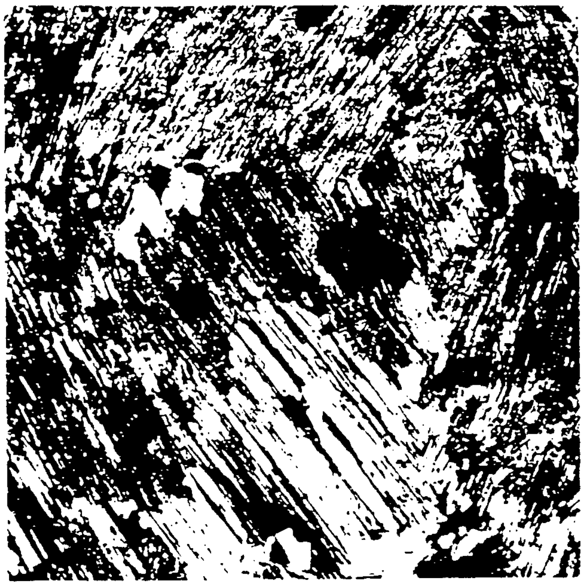
Boride-Containing Alloys

XD Gamma Alloys
- Ti-(45, 47)Al-4(Cr,Mn)-2Nb-0.8TiB2
- TMT-Type Microstructures

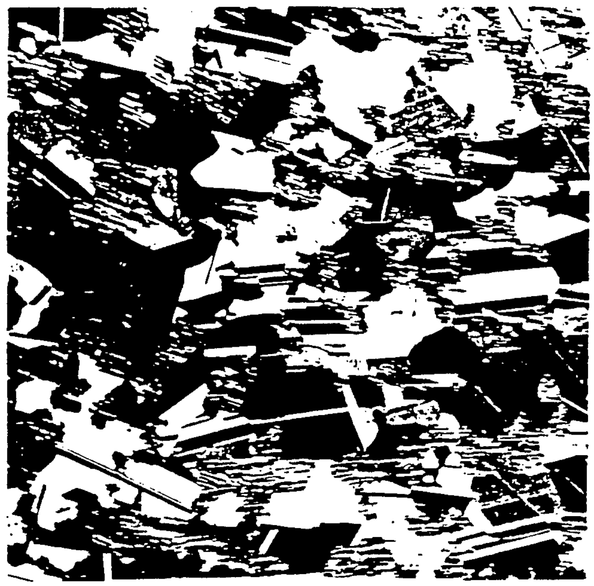
Others: IHI; GKSS

Inoculation by Borides

Microstructures in Castings

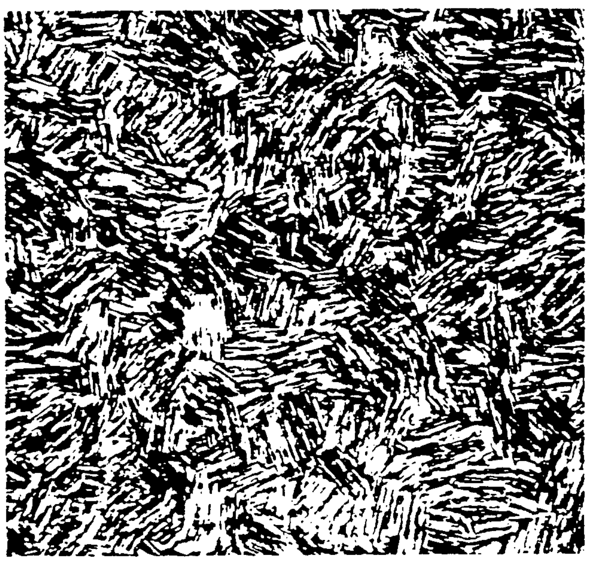


Cast and HIP'ed

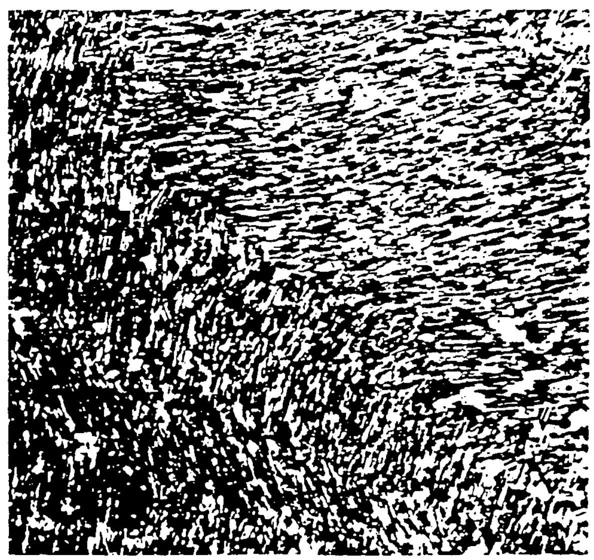


Casting Duplex

200 µm



XD (HIP'ed)



GKSS, As Cast

Casting RFL

As-Cast

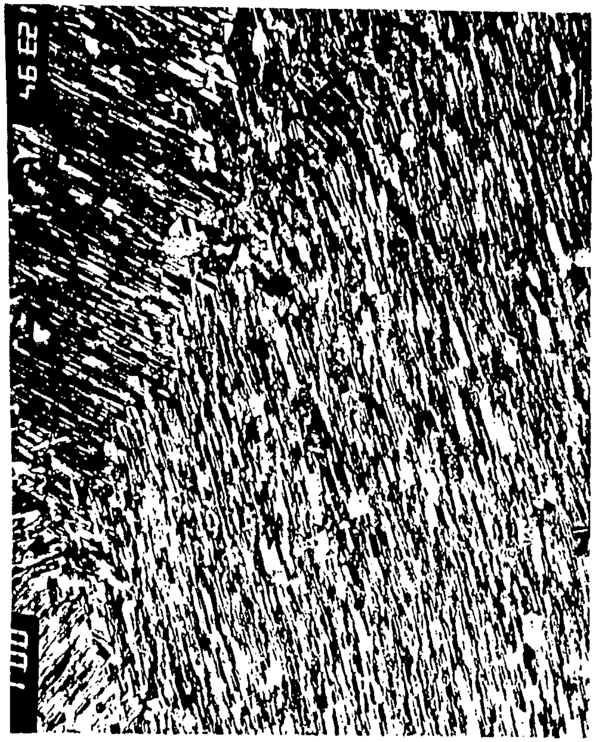
100 μm

Tα-ΔT Treated

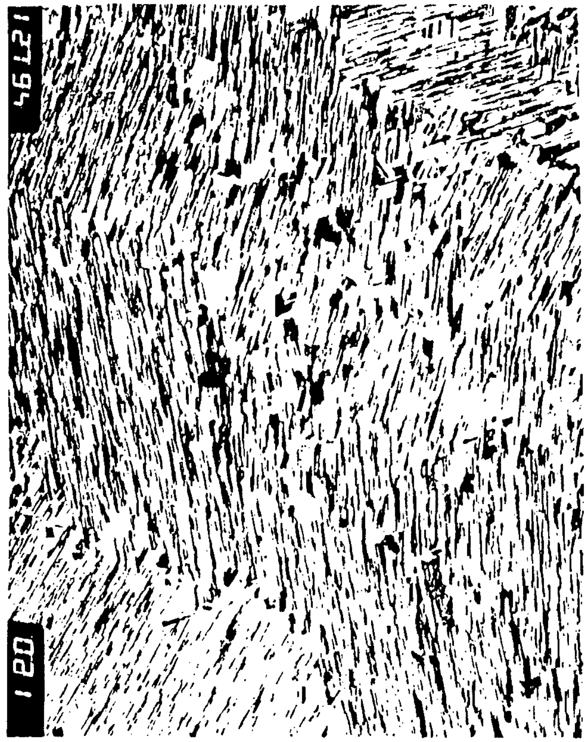
[redacted]

309-1A: 1320/2h 200X

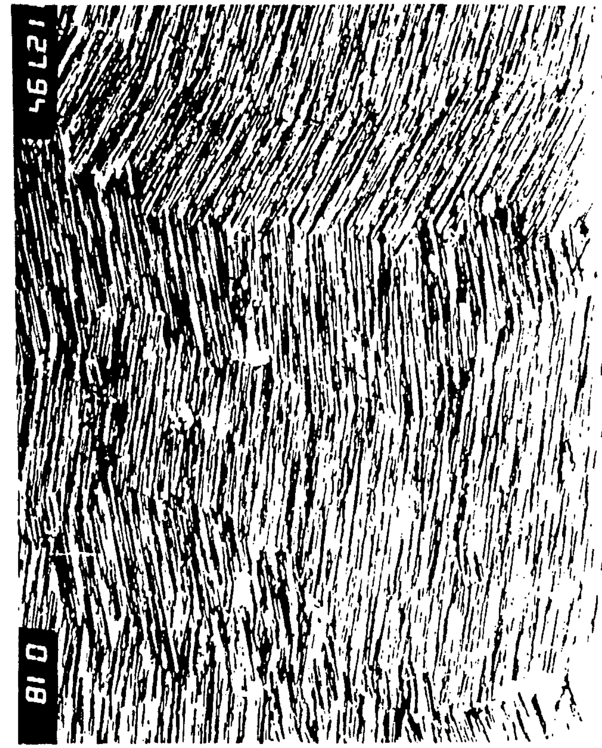
309-09: 1440/½h 200X



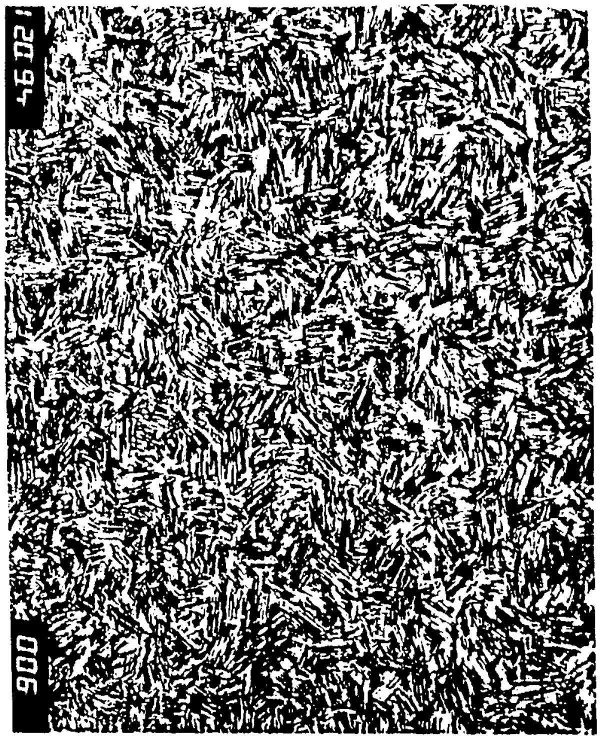
GKSS 100x As RECIEVED. P.L



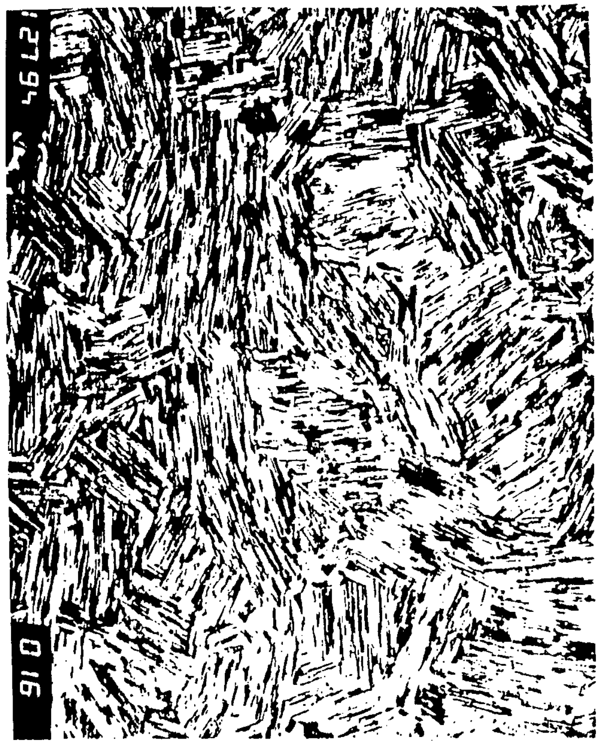
GKSS-3 1320/2Hr/FC/1000 100x P.L.



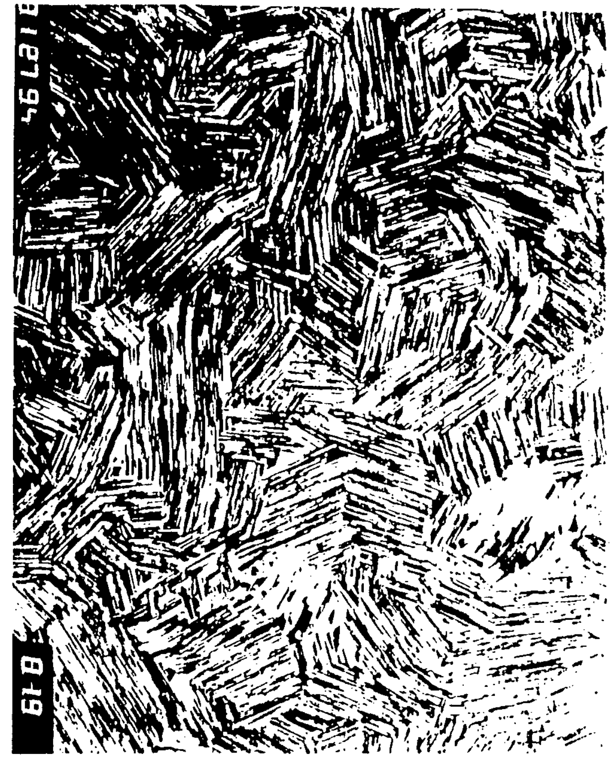
GKSS-2 1350/40m/FC/1000 100x P.l.



XD-01 50x Cast



XD01-3 1320°/2Hr/FC/1000 100x P.L.



XD01-2 1370°/40min/F.C/1000 100x P.L.

Microstructure Control in Wrought Alloys

Standard Alloys

Ti-47Al-(0-3)(Cr,Mn,V)-(0-6)(Nb,Ta,Mo,W)

As-Processed Microstructures

Fine Mixture of Gamma and Alpha-2

Heat Treatments Yield

Standard Microstructures

Standard Microstructures

Types

Near-Gamma (NG)
Duplex (DP)
Nearly-Lamellar (NL)
Fully-Lamellar (FL)

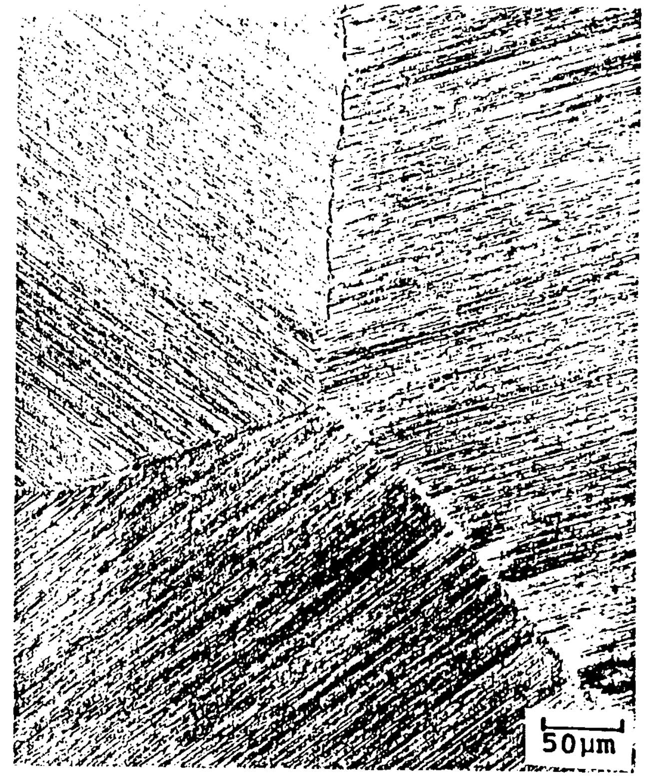
Inverse El/K1c Relationship

Difficulties in Designing

Effort on Fundamental Understanding

Designed Microstructures

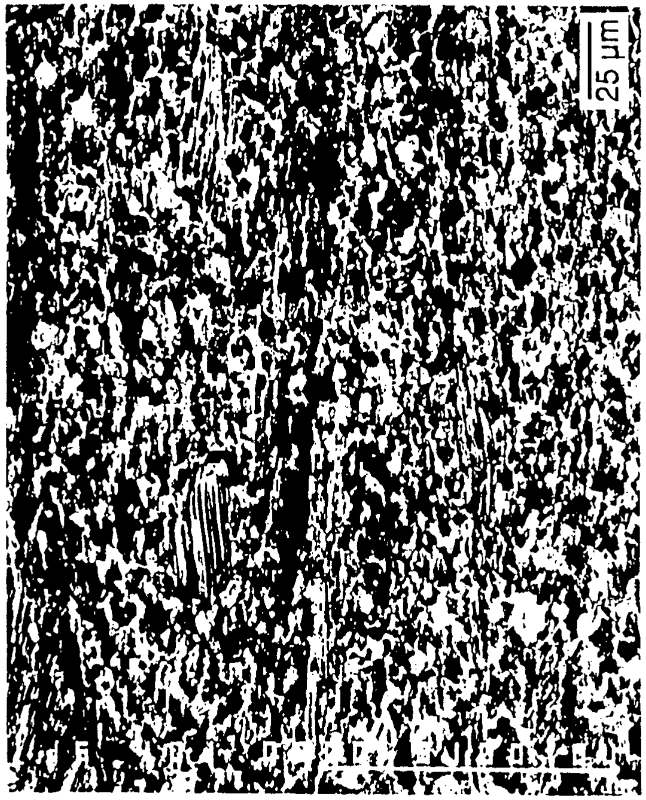
1300°C/1 HR/OQ + 900°C/1 HR/AC



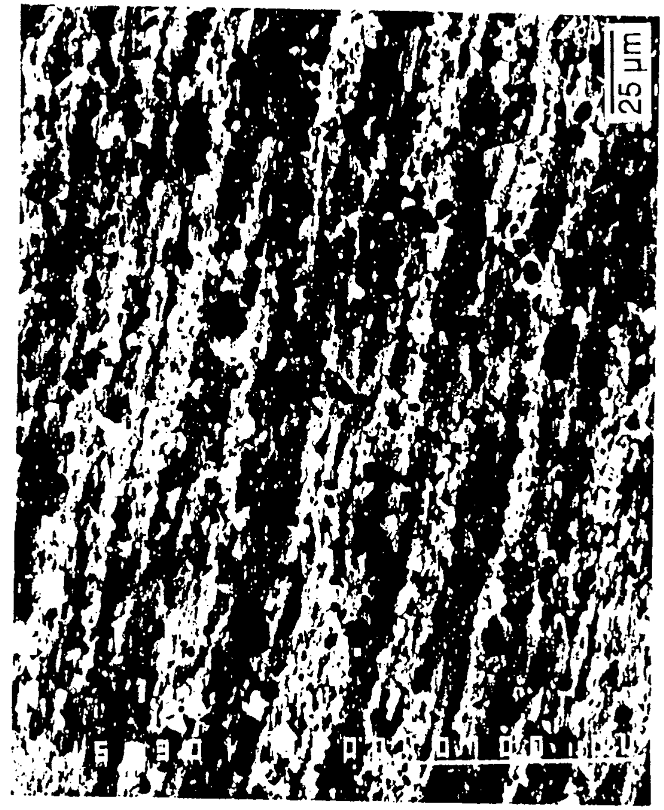
1380°C/2 HR/CC + 1180°C/30 MIN/AC

TI-46AL ALLOY CIGAR

3



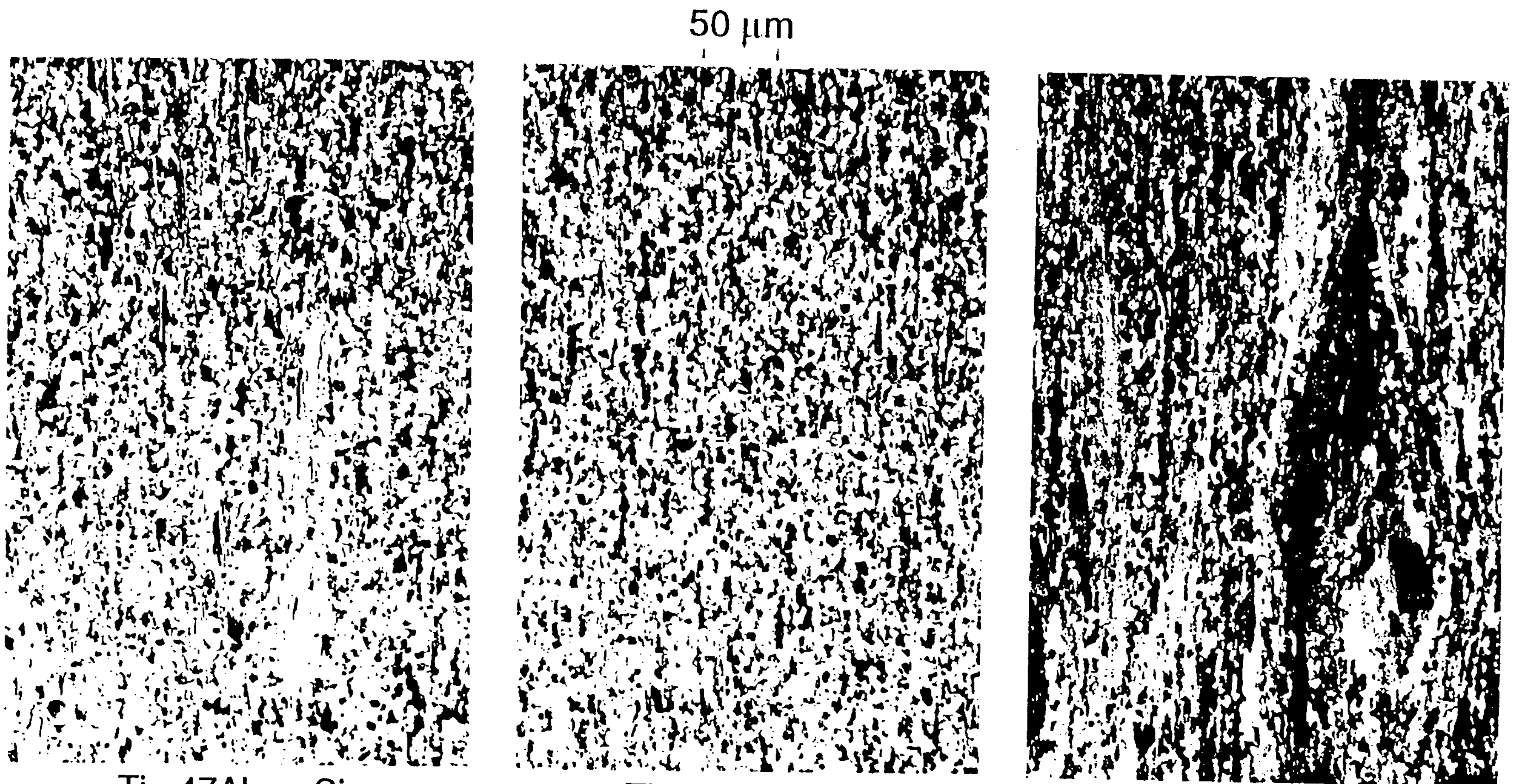
K5 (Ti-46.2Al-2Cr-3Nb-0.2W)



K5WSB (K5+0.3W+0.2Si+0.1B)

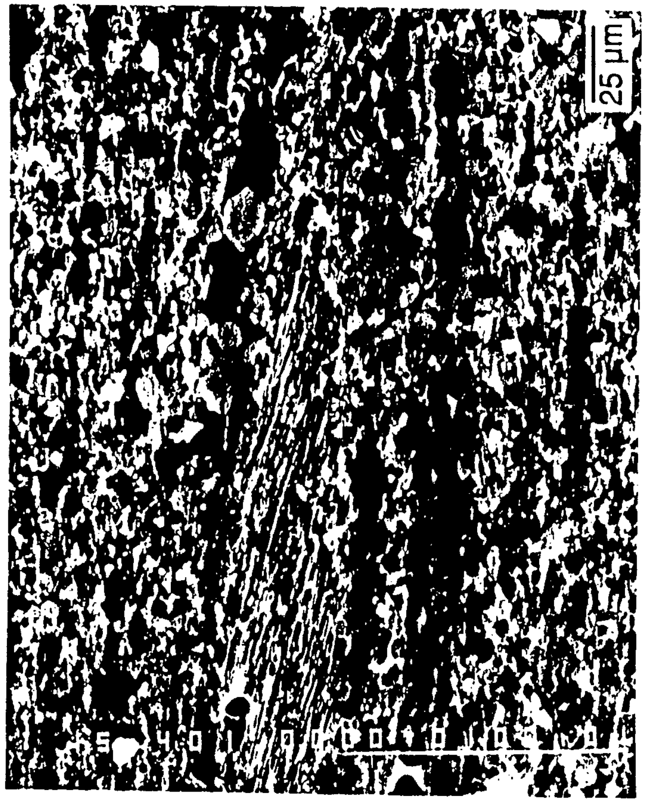
Alloy K5's: **Isothermally-Forged** (1150°C/70/70)

2



Ti - 47Al - x_1Si　　Ti - 47Al - x_2Si　　Ti - 48Al - x_2Si

Isothermally forged(85%) microstructures



1150°C/70/70

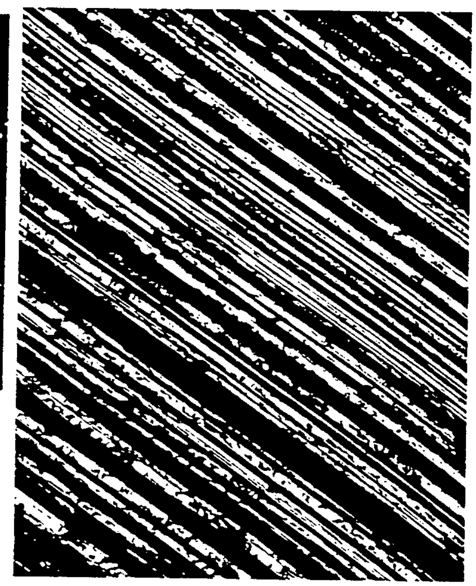
1270°C/3h/FC

Alloy K5: **Isothermally-Forged and Duplex-Treated**

Tα-70°C / 4hr / AC

10 μm

Tα-70°C / 24 hr / AC

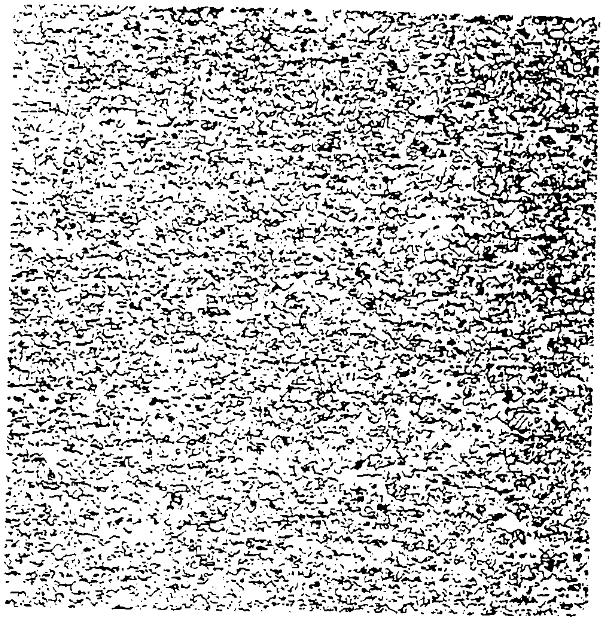


1 μm

Lamellar Structures : Light-to-Gray Areas

Alloy G1 : Forged + (α+γ) Treated + Air Cooled

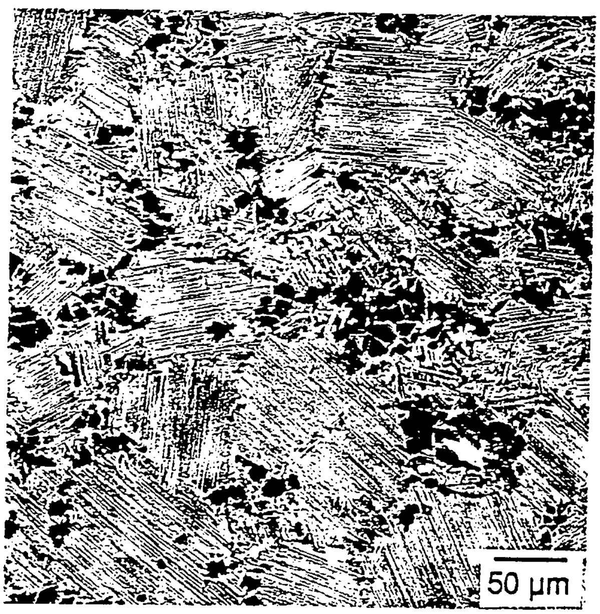
Microstructures of Gamma Alloys



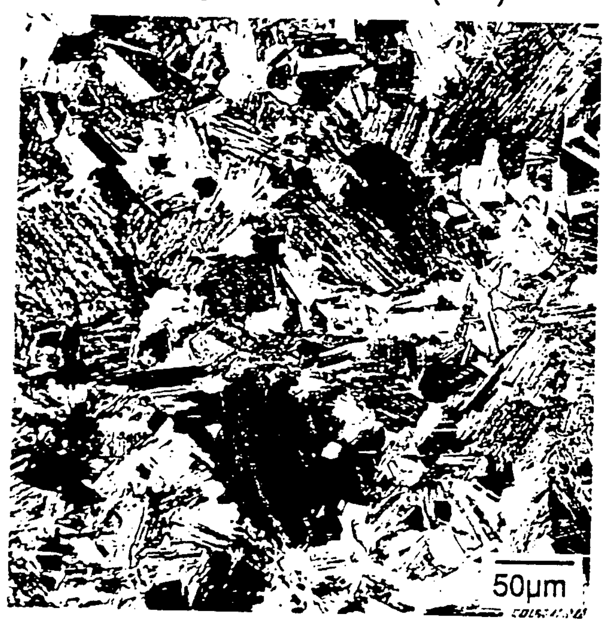
Duplex

200 µm

Fully-Lamellar (FL)



Nearly-Lamellar (NL)

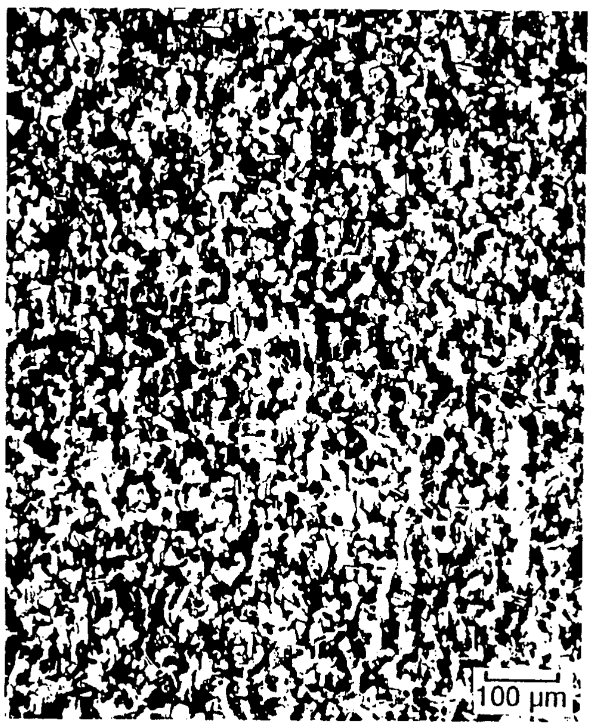


NL

3

Alloy K5 (Ti-46.5Al-2Cr-3Nb-0.2W)

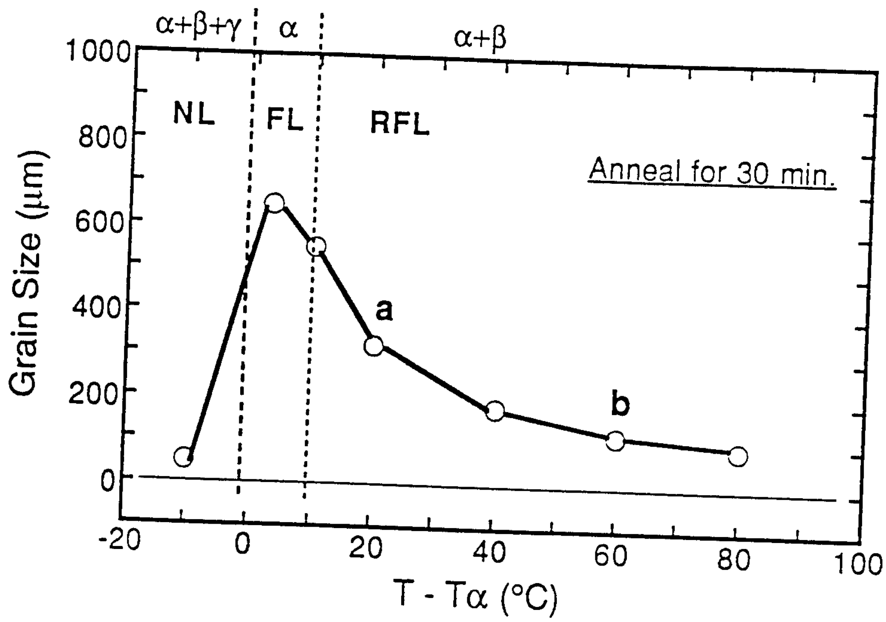
Duplex

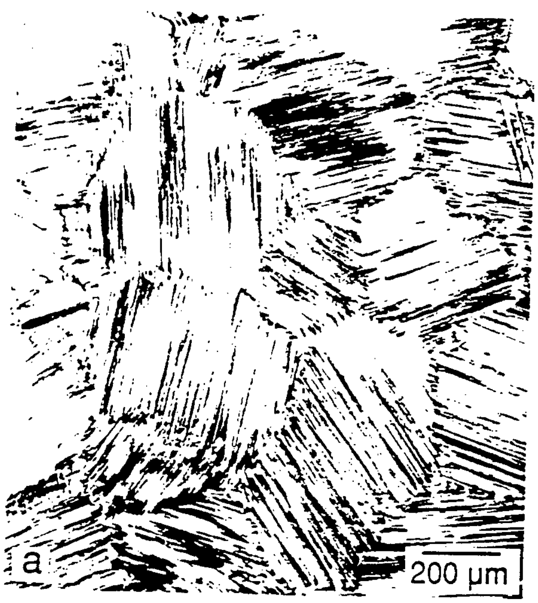


HW + ($\alpha+\gamma$)-Treated

Fully-Lamellar

HW + α-Treated





Lamellar Grain Size Control in Wrought Alloy K5

Cooling Condition Effect on RFL of Alloy K5

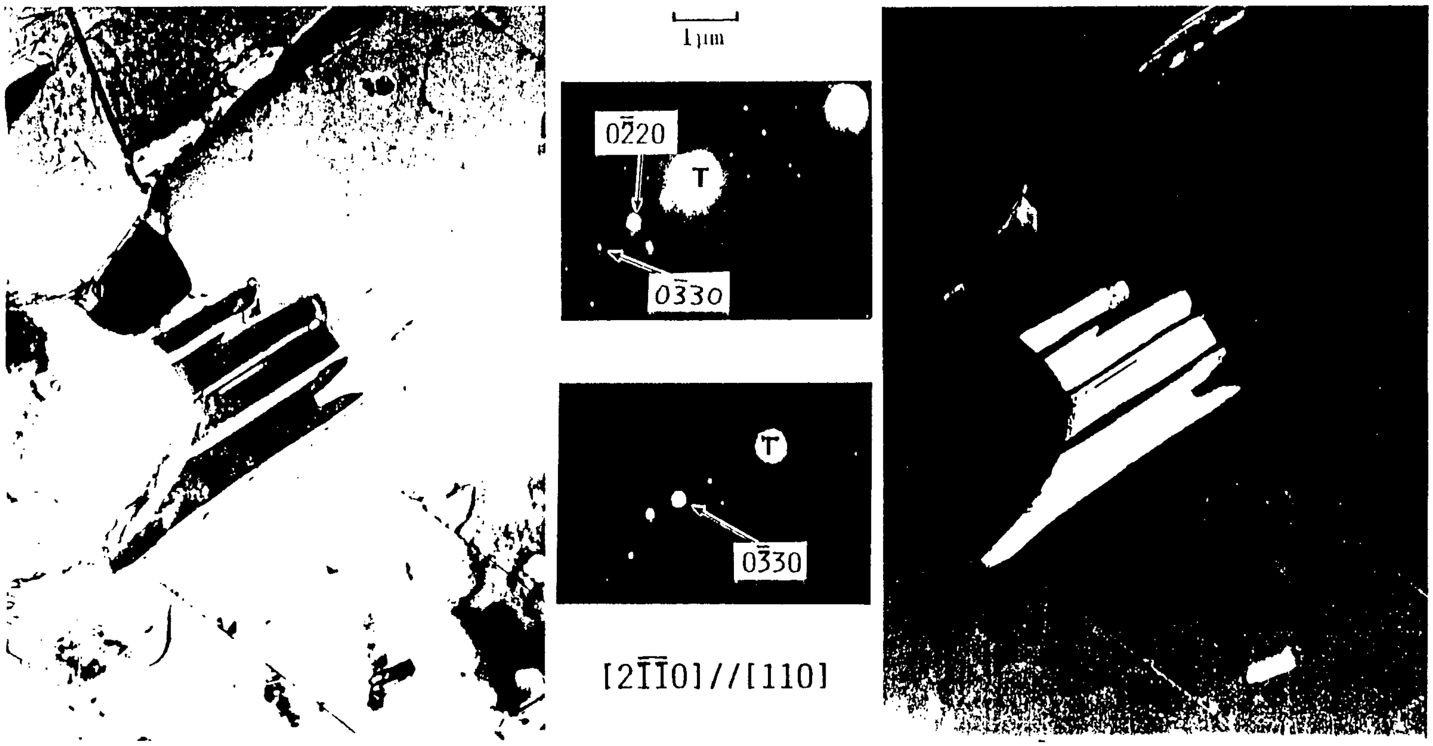
Alloy K5. Ti-46.8Al-2.1Cr-3Nb-0.2W

200 μm

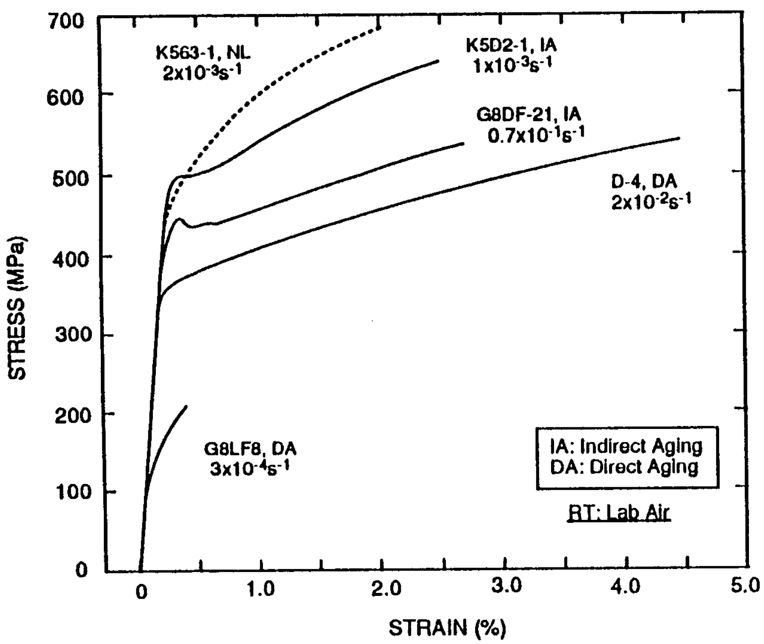
K5L-19

K5L-12

Wrought Alloy K5 after High Temperature Treatments

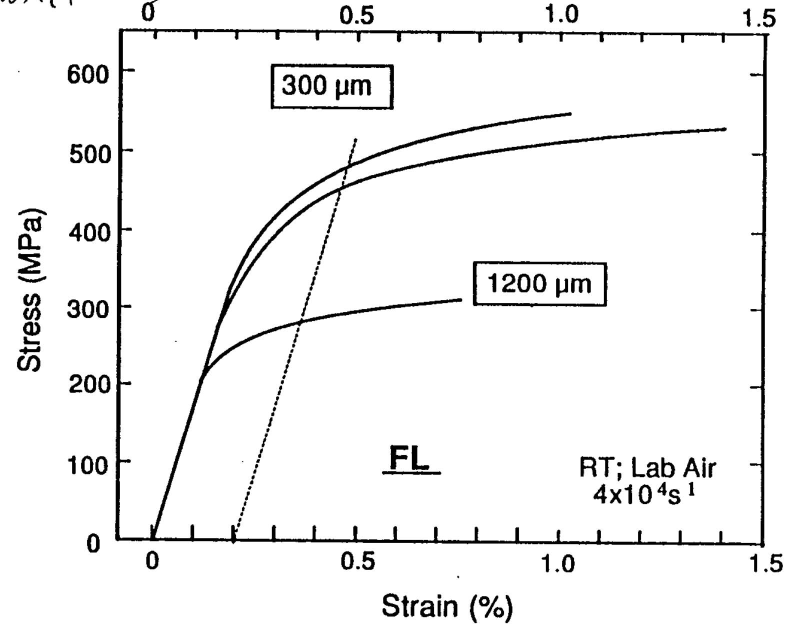


ALLOY G16 FORGED (88%) AND HEAT TREATED (1200°C/2 HR/AC + 1000°C/24 HR/AC)



RT Tensile Curves in Duplex/NL Microstructures

YWK(92-94)

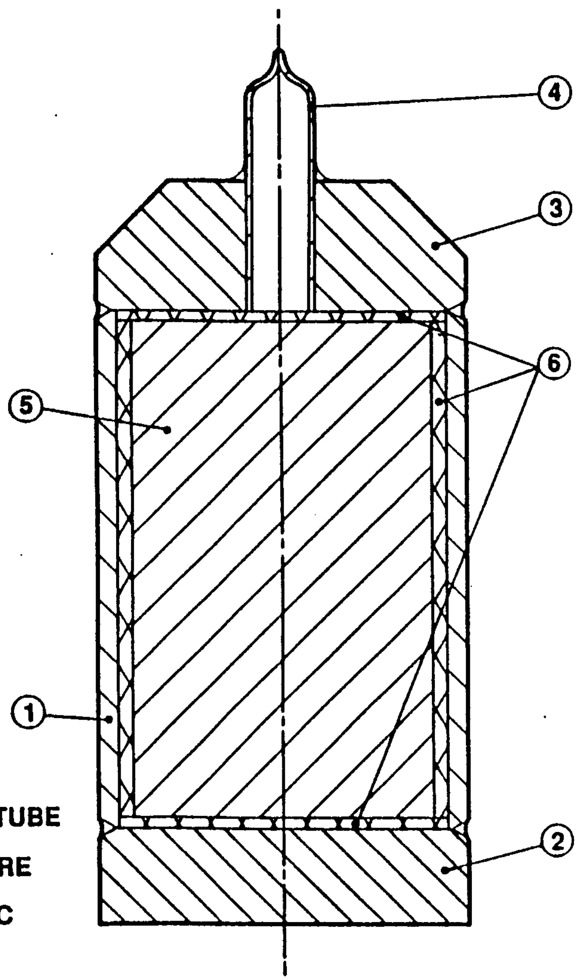


4

Directly Aged

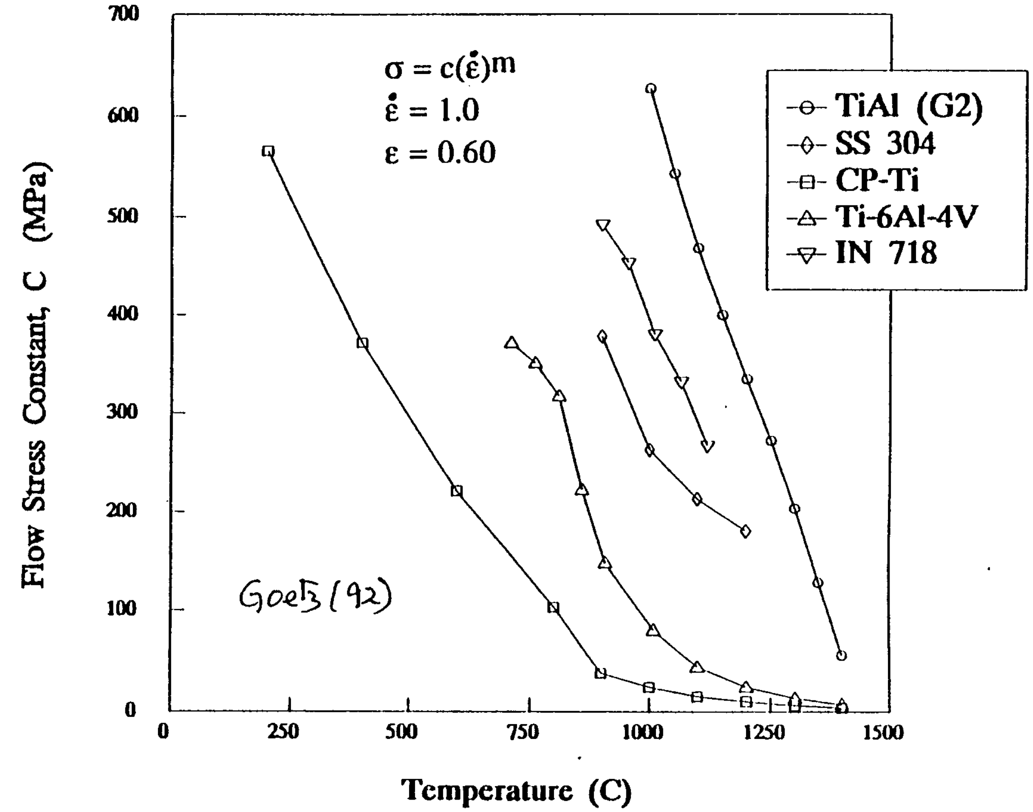
Indirectly Aged

Duplex Microstructures in Alloy G1



Goetz (92)

1. CAN
2. TAIL CAP
3. NOSE CAP
4. EVACUATION TUBE
5. BILLET OR CORE
6. SILICA FABRIC (SILTEMP)



Structure/Property Relationships

General Mechanical Behavior

Tensile
Fracture Toughness
Creep
Fatigue; FCG,

Inverse Ductility/FT Relationship

Deformation and Fracture Behavior

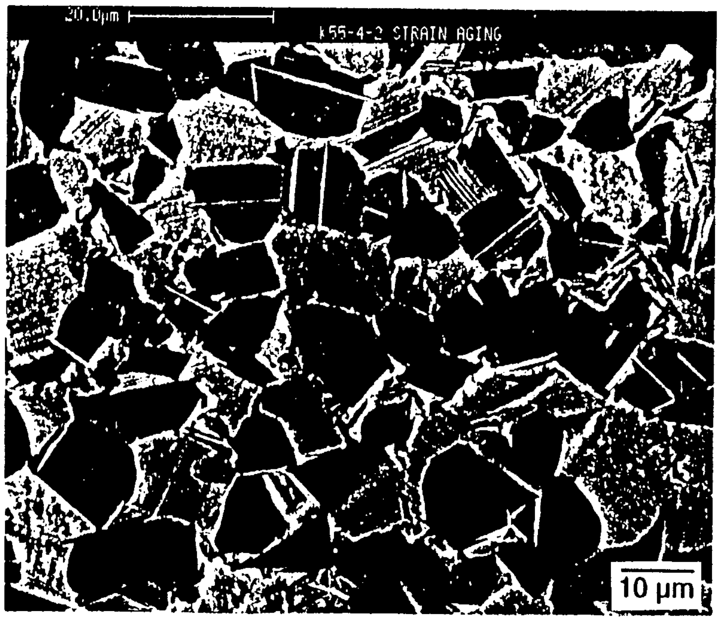
Tensile Loading
Cyclic Loading
Creep Loading

Damage Tolerance and Life Prediction

Microstructure Optimization

Alloy K5 Duplex

1270°C/4h/AC/RT



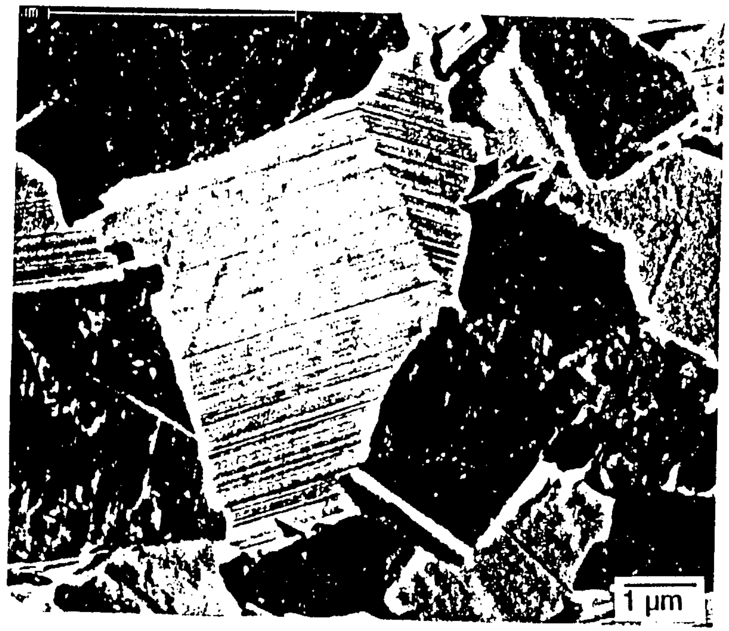
Weak Yield Point

1270°C/4h/FC/900°C/AC
+ 900°C/48h/AC

Pronounced Yield Point

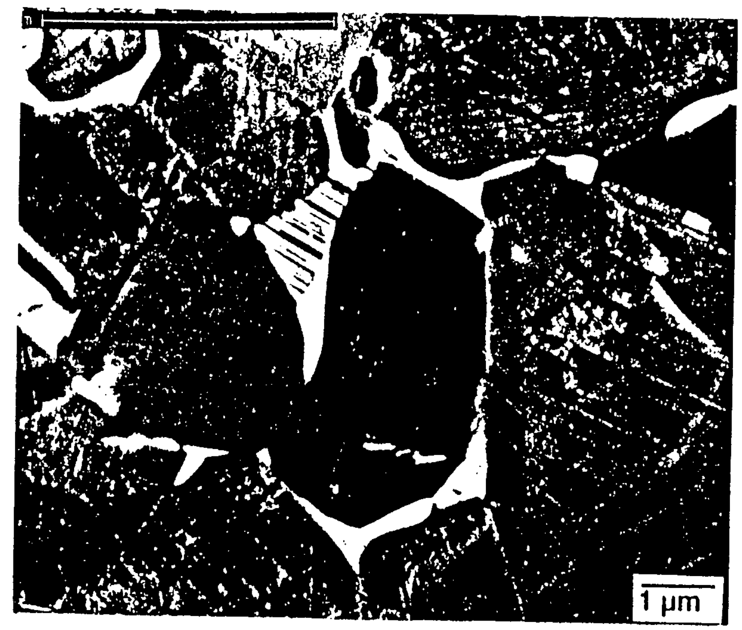
K5 Duplex: ε_t=0.5%

Weak Yield Point



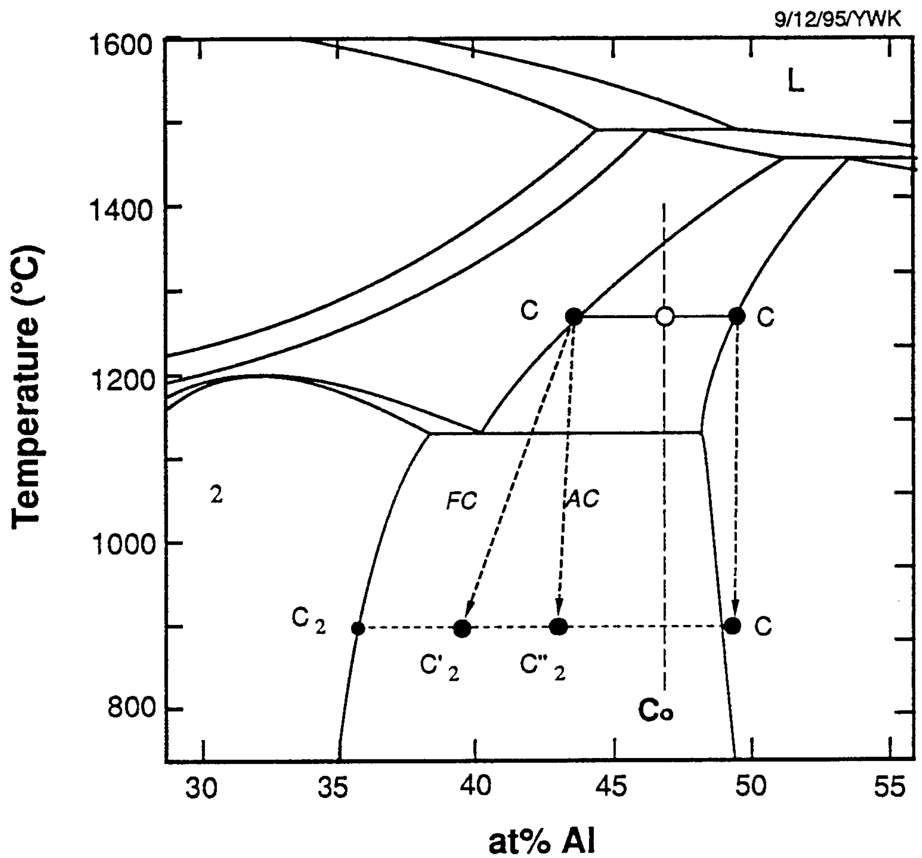
1270°C/4h/AC/RT

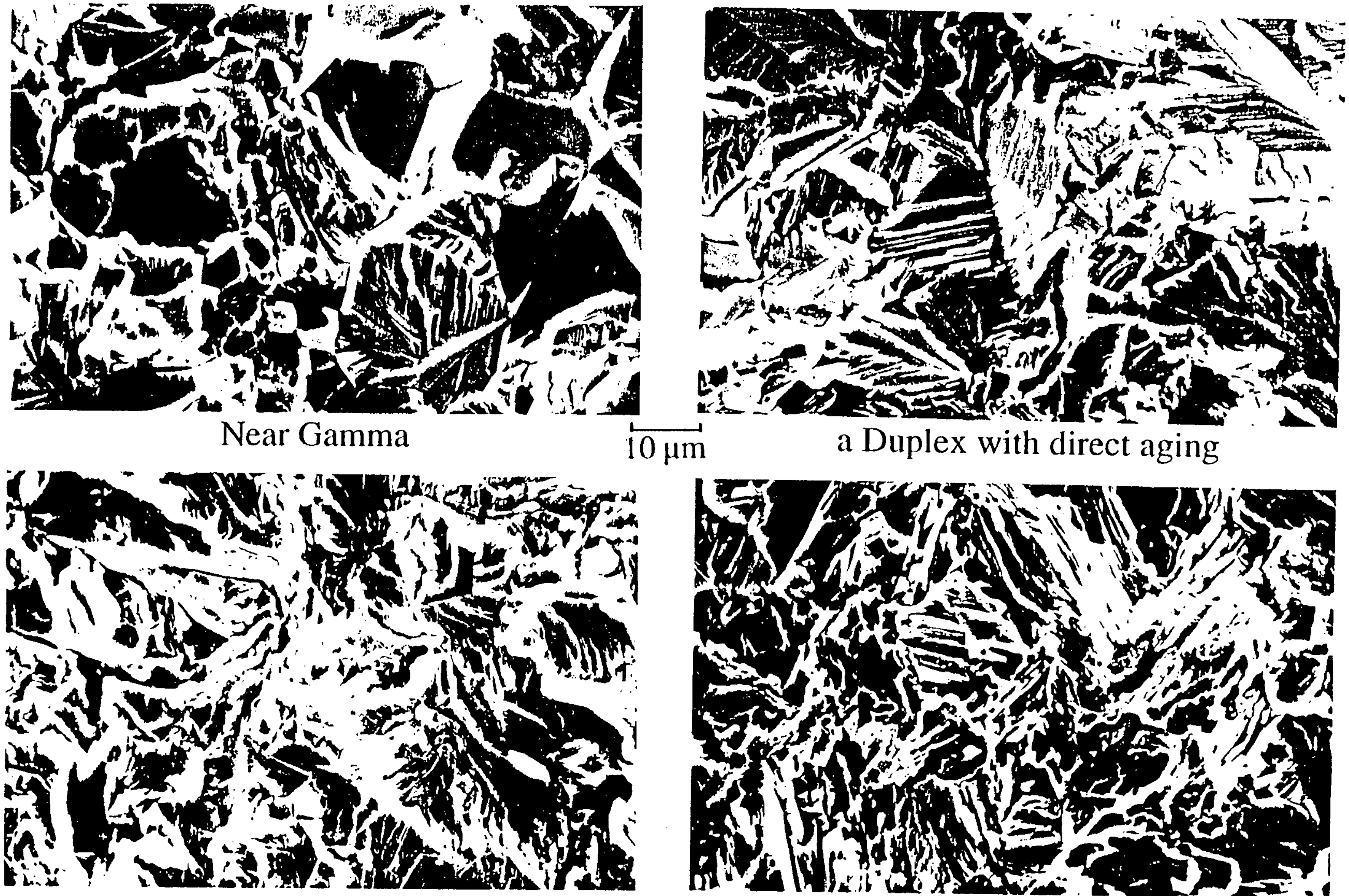
Strong Yield Point



1270°C/4h/FC/900°C/AC + 900°C/48h/AC

Duplex (+) Treatment and Cooling





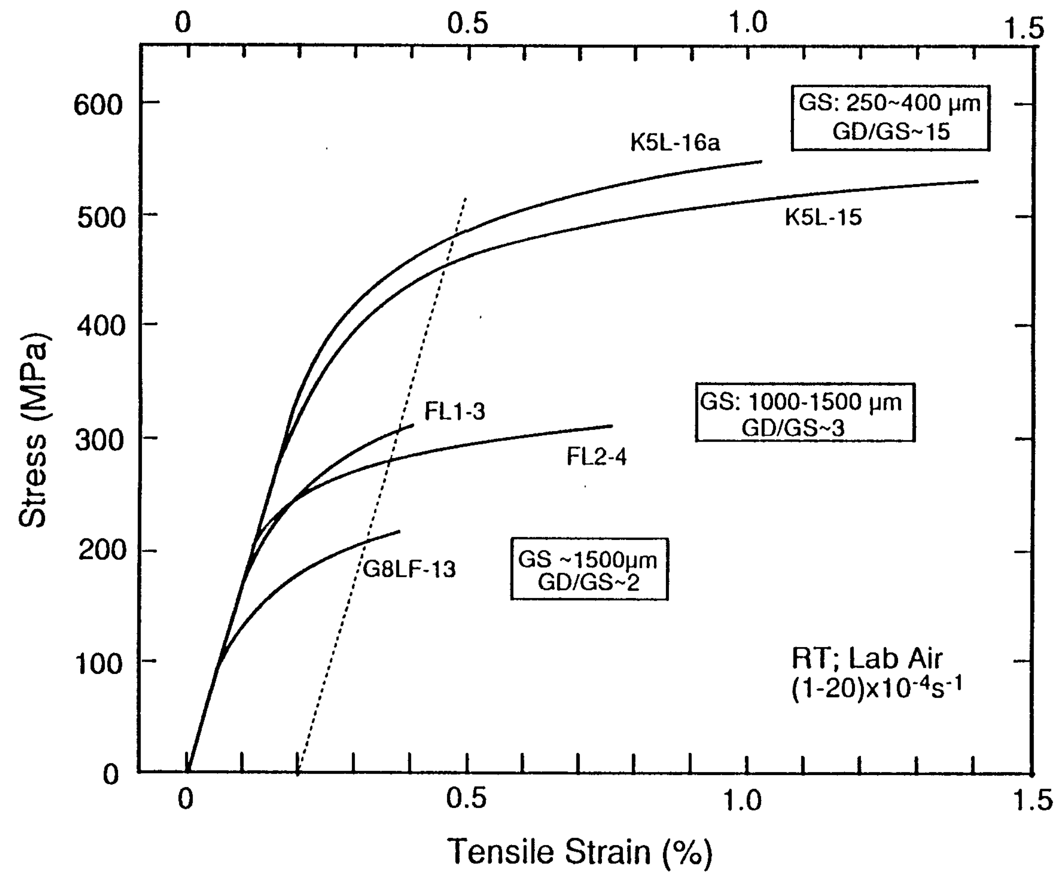
Near Gamma

a Duplex with direct aging

a Duplex with indrect aging

A Nearly-Lamellar with indrect aging

Tensile Fracture Surfaces of Alloy G1 in Various Microstructural Conditions



Tensile Curves of Fully-Lamellar Gamma Materials

$\varepsilon_1/\sigma_1 = 0.3\ \%/\ 427$ MPa

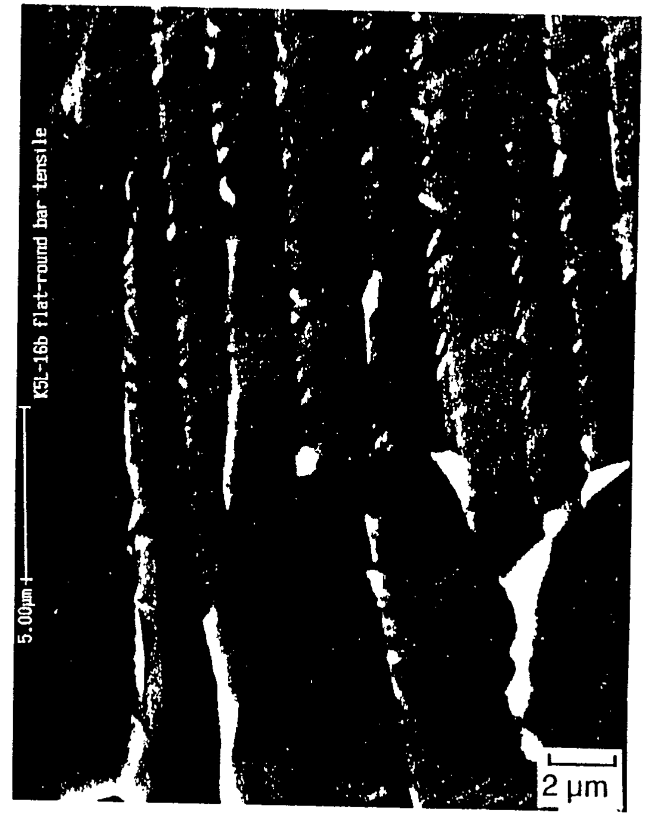
$\varepsilon_3/\sigma_3 = 0.55\ \%/\ 493$ MPa

Alloy K5 RFL Flat Gage Tensile Specimen Surface Deformed at RT

(σ_o/σ_y=328/474 MPa ; λ_L=0.3 μm)

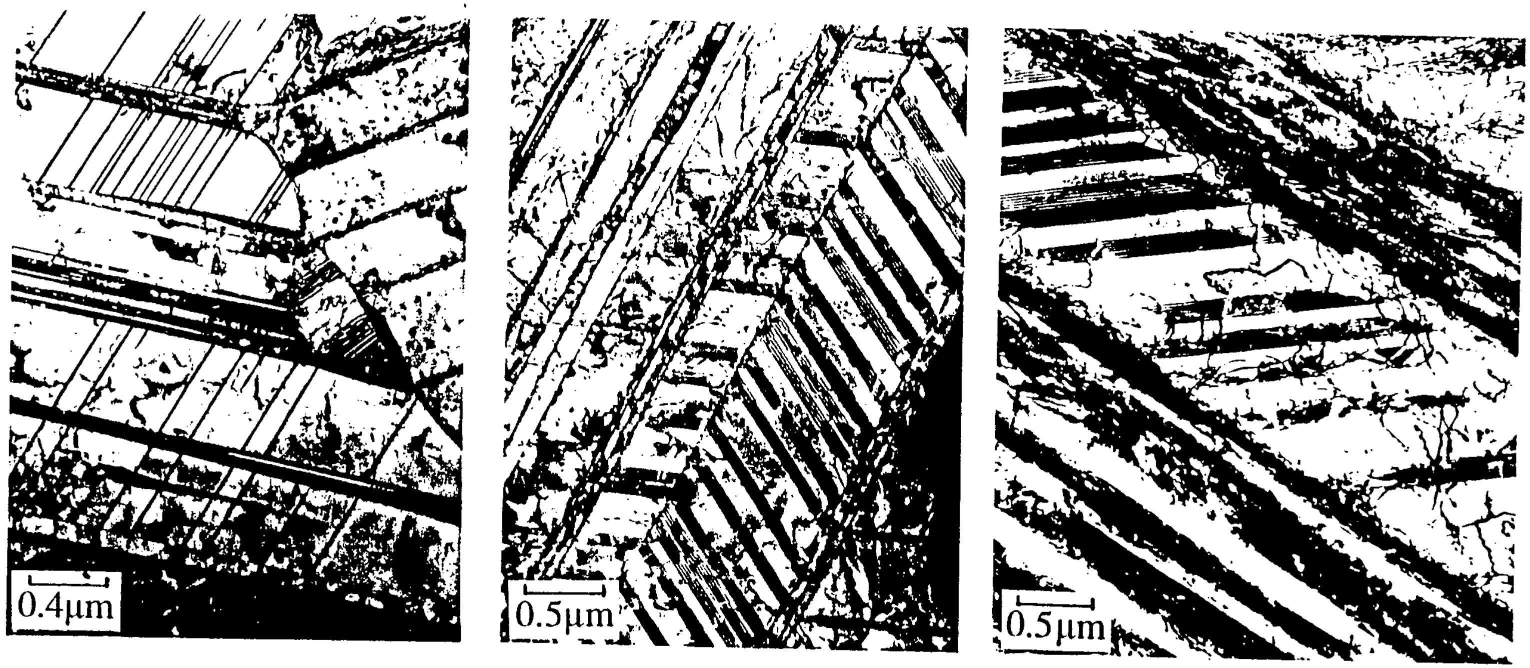
RT Tensile Deformation/Strain-Accomodation Observed on Electropolished Surfaces of Alloy K5 RFL Specimens at σ/ε=528 MPa/1.21% (σ_0/ε_0=328/0.19)

4

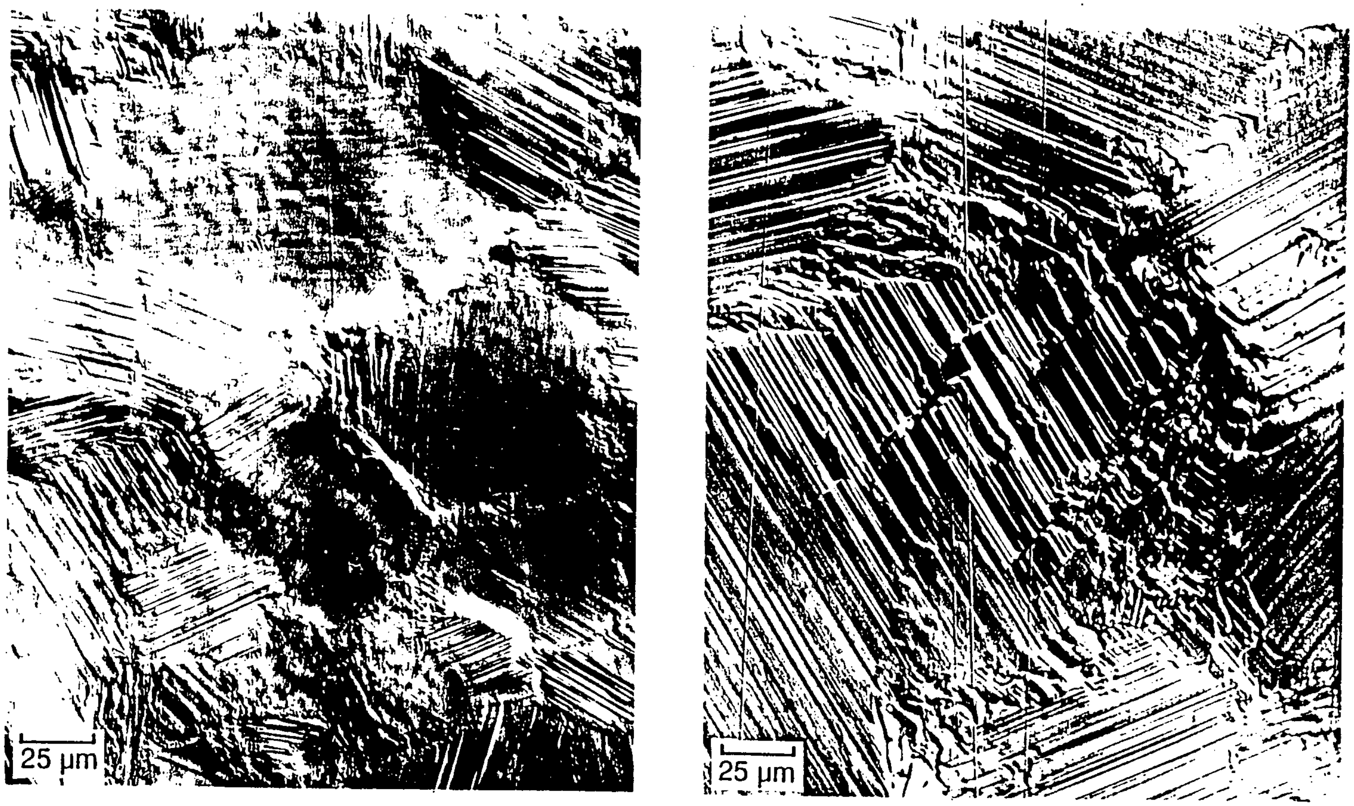


BSE Image of RT Tensile Deformation/Strain-Accomodation near GB's on Surfaces of Alloy K5 RFL Specimens at σ/ε=528 MPa/1.21% (ε_0=0.19)

4

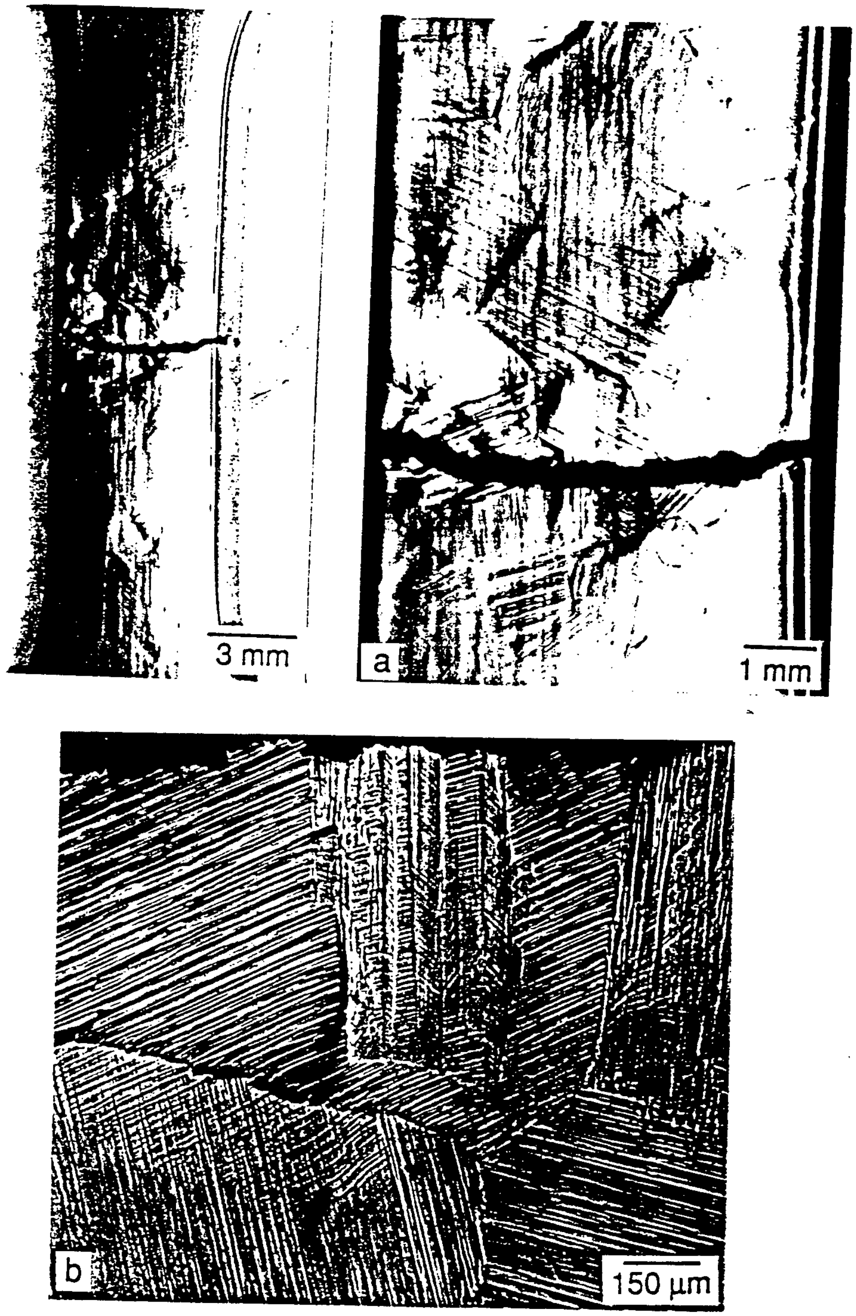


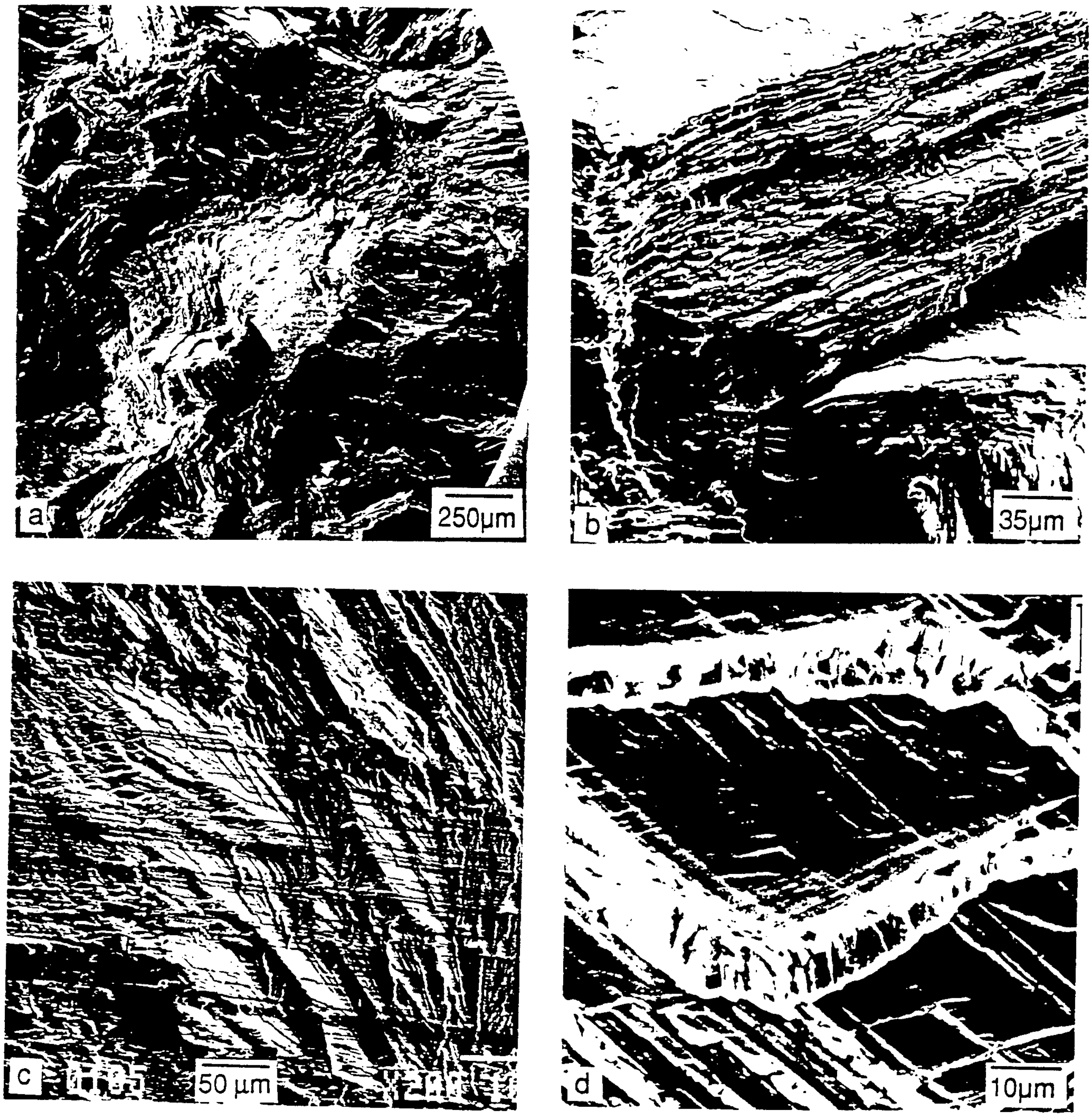
Deformed Microstructure of Alloy G1 at 1.9% Tensile Strain



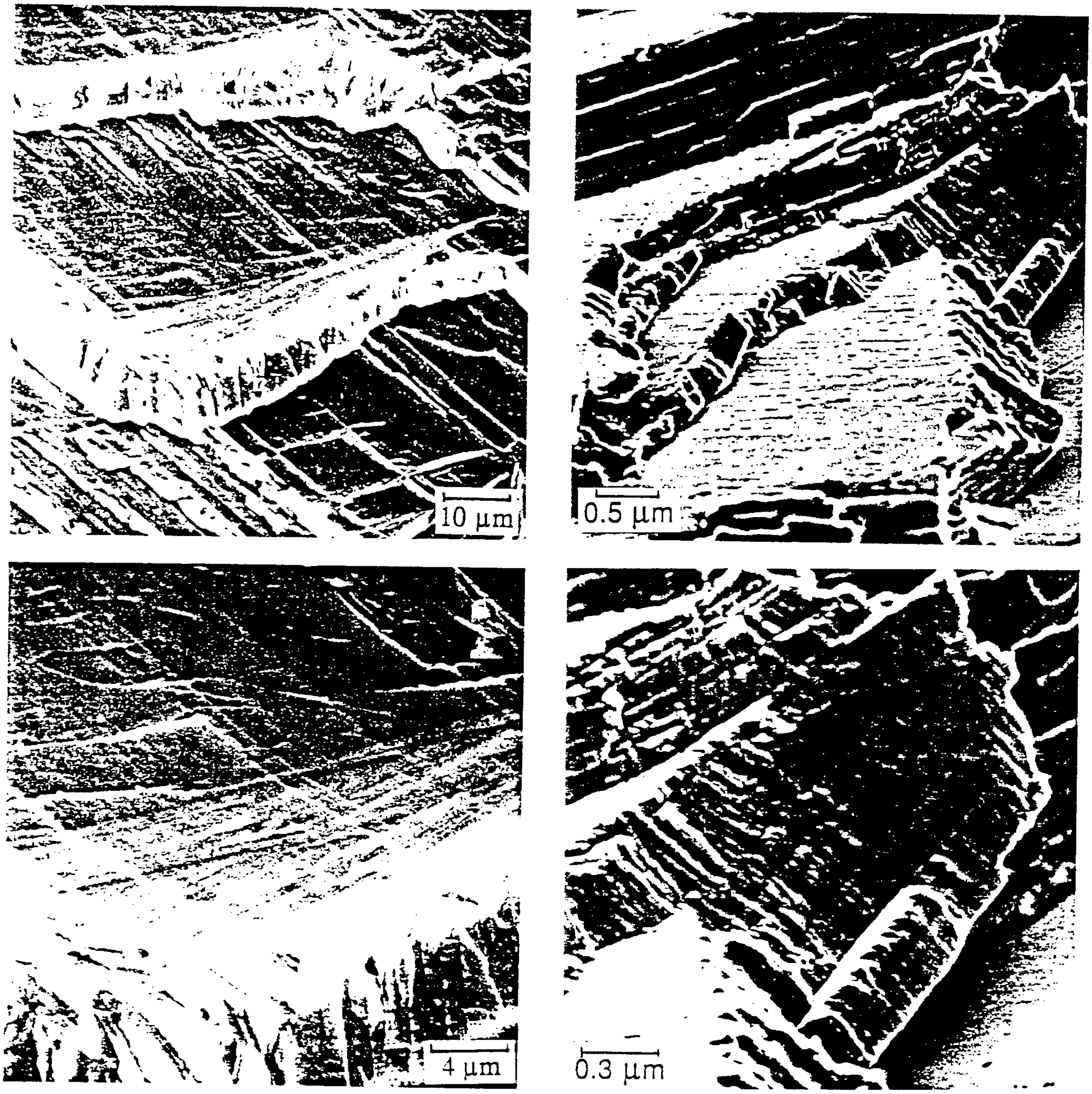
Alloy K5 RFL Tensile Specimen Flat Gage Surface Deformed at RT

σ_5/ε_5 =524 MPa/0.78% (σ_0/ε_0=328/0.19)


3 mm
a
1 mm
b
150 µm



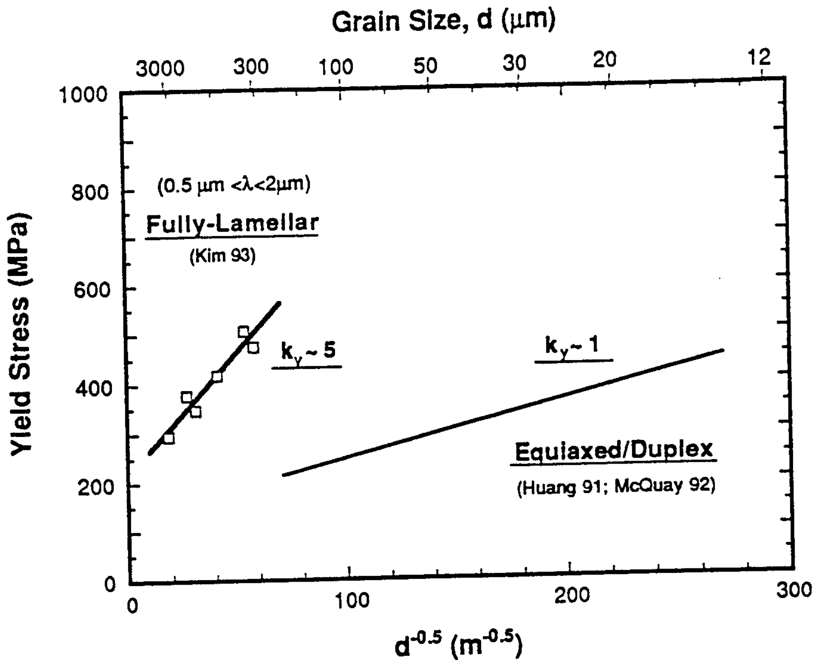
RT Tensile Transgranular Fracture of FL Gamma Alloys: (a) Overall, (b) Interlamellar and Translamellar, (c, d) Translamellar Cleavage with Interlamellar Deformation



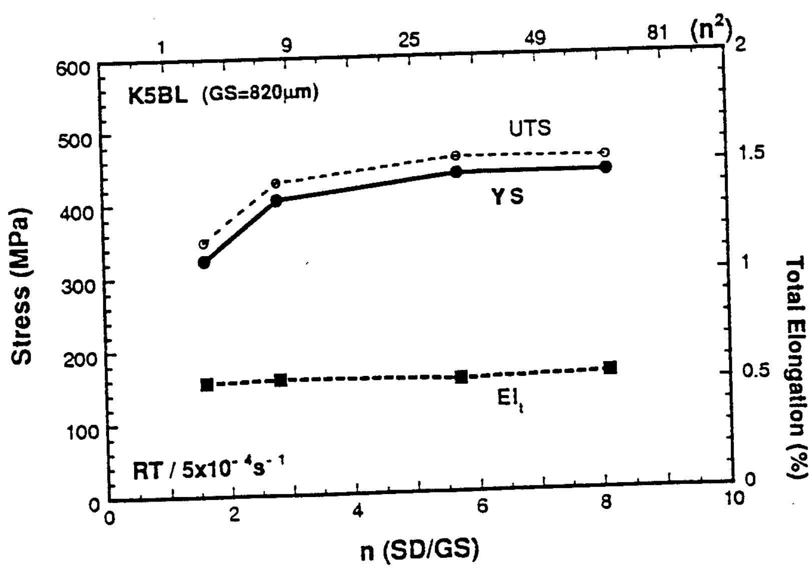
Fully-Lamellar Duplex

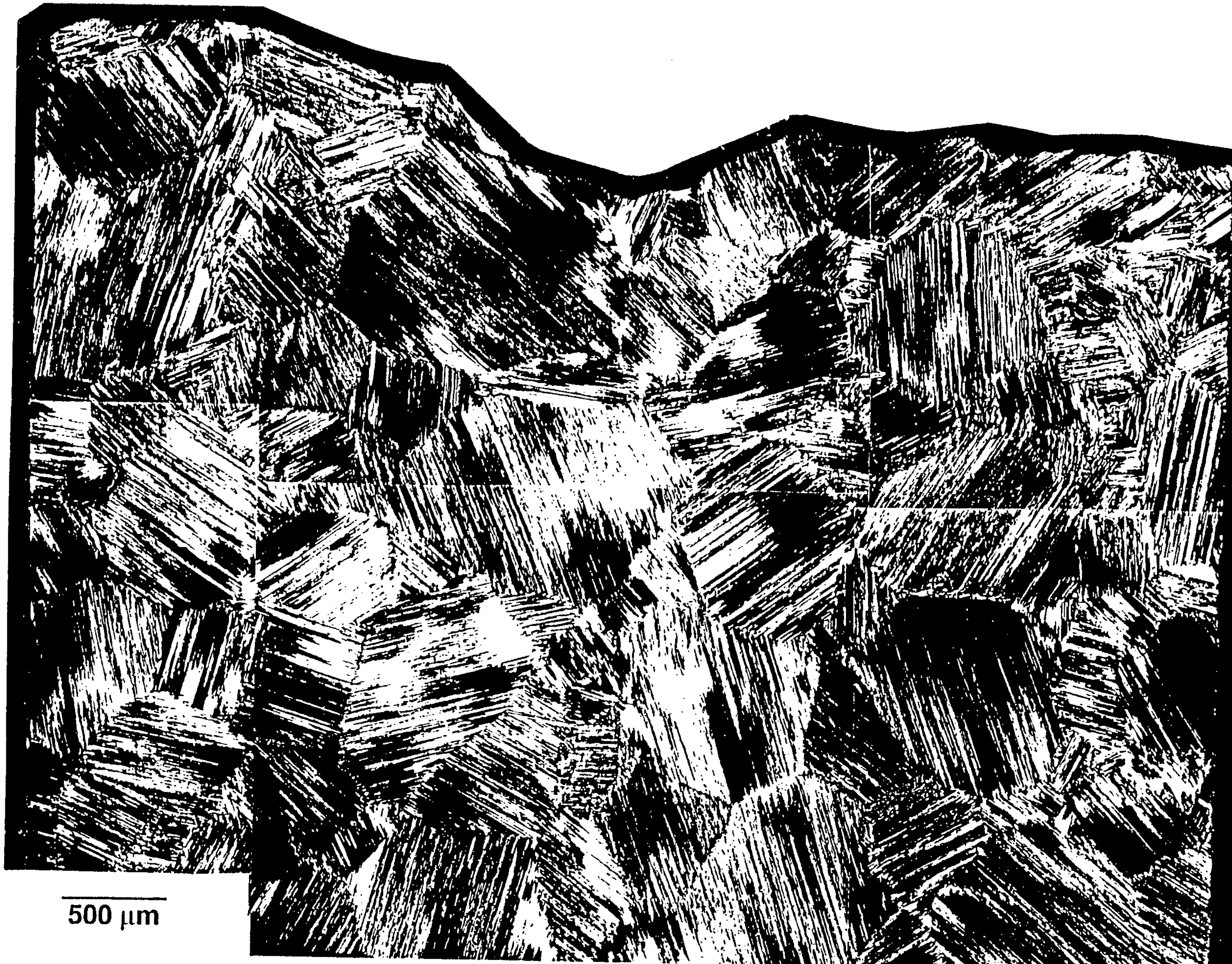
RT Tensile Fracture Features of TiAl alloys in FL and Duplex Microstructural Conditions

Grain-Size//Yield-Stress Relations in TiAl



Specimen/Grain Size Effect on Tensile Properties

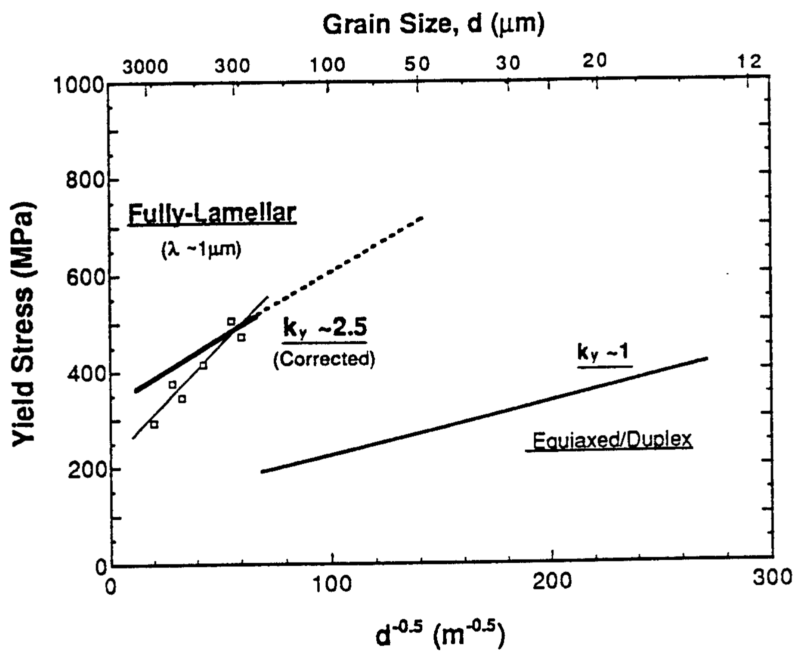




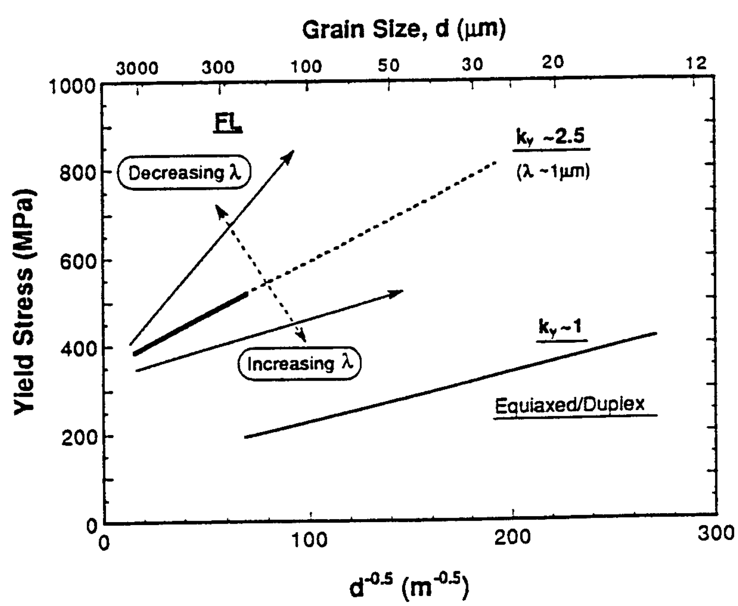
Specimen-Diameter/Grain-Size = 8.2:1

SD/GS=1.5:1

Corrected Hall-Petch Relation in FL TiAl



Hall-Petch Relations in TiAl Alloys



Hall-Petch Relations in TiAl Alloys

Duplex Material

$\sigma_y = \sigma'_o = k_d d^{-1/2}$

$k_d \sim 1$ MPa$\sqrt{m}$

Relatively isotropic

Fully-Lamellar Material

$\sigma_y = \sigma_o + k_{d\lambda} d^{-1/2}$

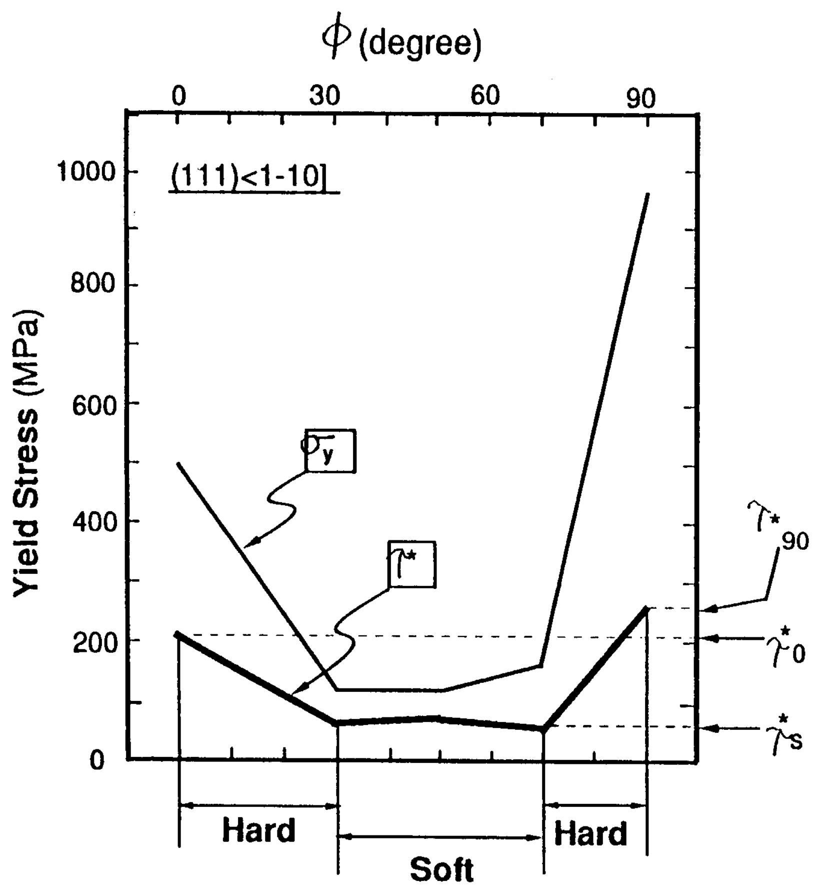
$k_{d\lambda} = 2.5$ MPa$\sqrt{m}$ (for $\lambda = 1\ \mu m$)

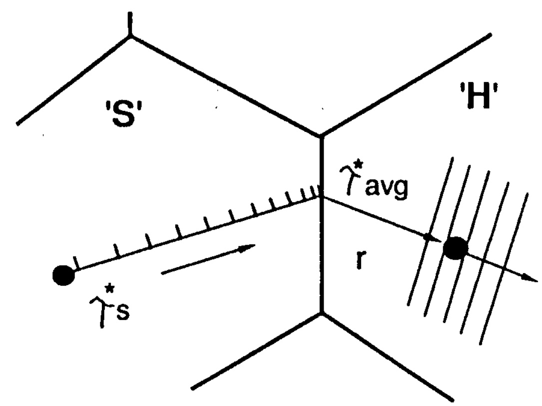
Combined Effect of d and λ

$k_{dy} = k_d \left(\tau^*_{avg} / \tau^*_s\right) = f_{tn}(\lambda)$

Yielding of the $(\gamma+\alpha_2)$ Lath Structure

Ti-(46.5-47)Al- (4-6)(Cr,V,Nb,M)



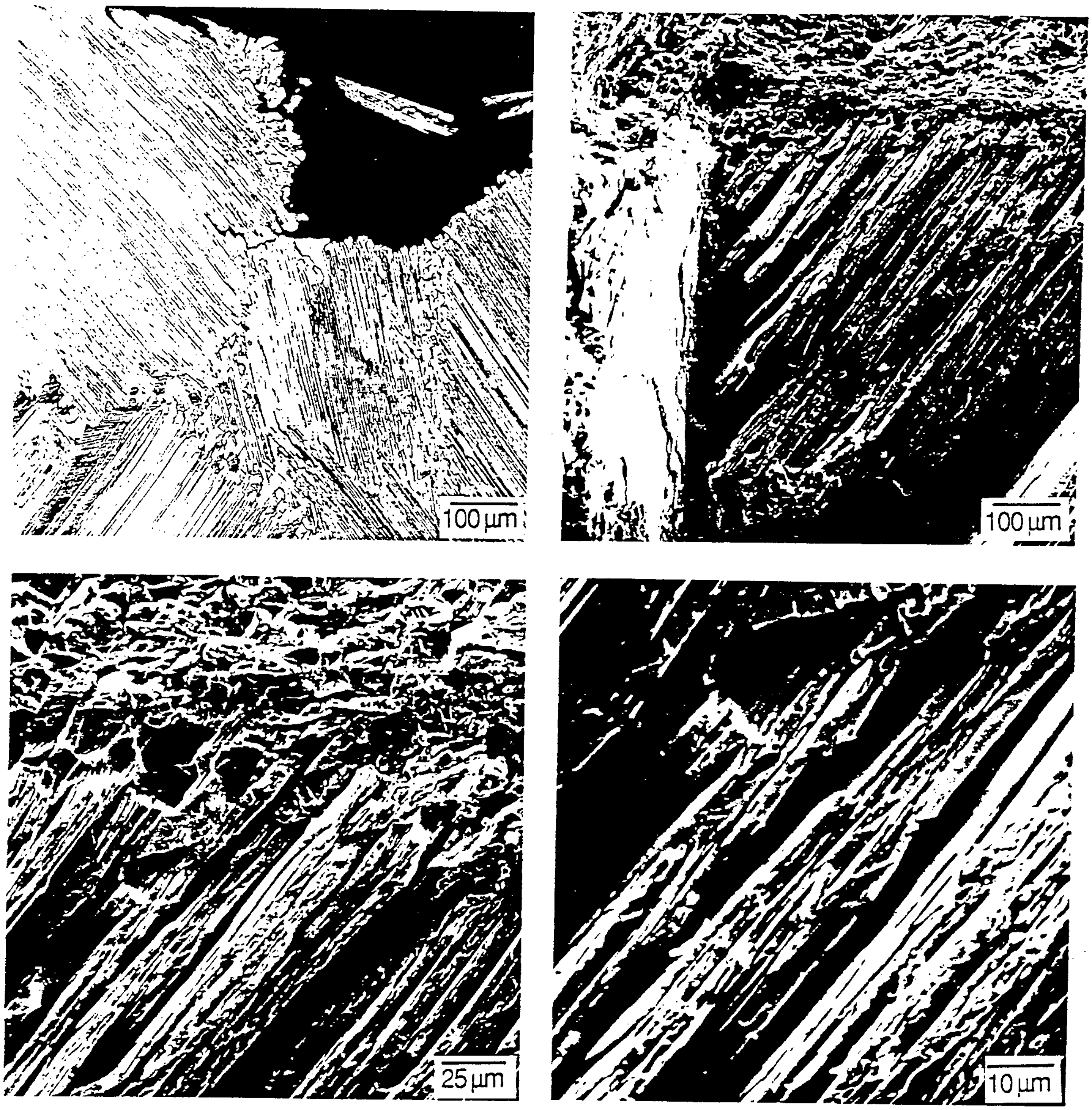


$$\tau^*_{avg} = \frac{\tau^*_{90} + \tau^*_0 + 2\tau^*_s}{4} \qquad (\sim 2.5\ \tau^*_s\ )$$

τ^*_{avg} :	Stress required to activate and move dislocations across lath boundaries

$$\boxed{k_d = k_d\ (\tau^*_{avg} / \tau^*_s)} \qquad (\sim 2.5k_d)$$

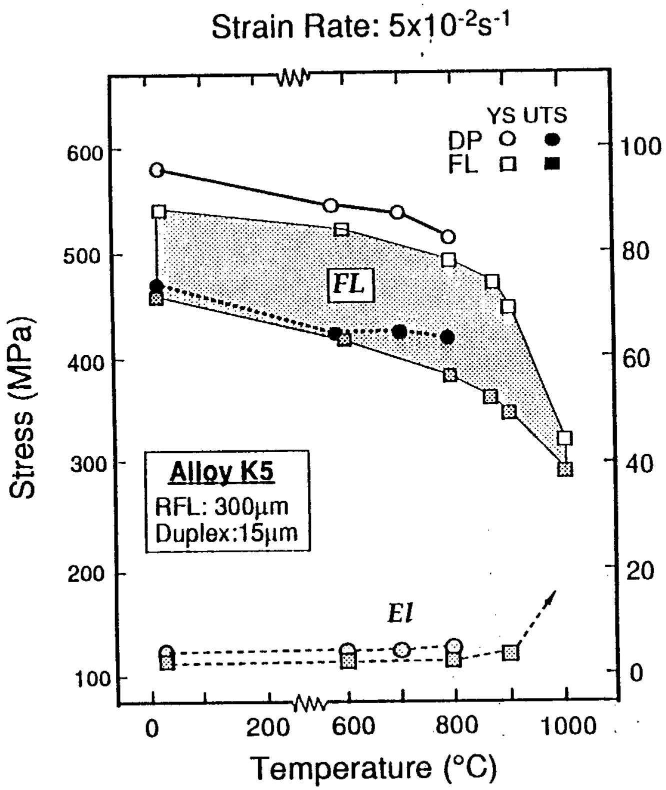
4

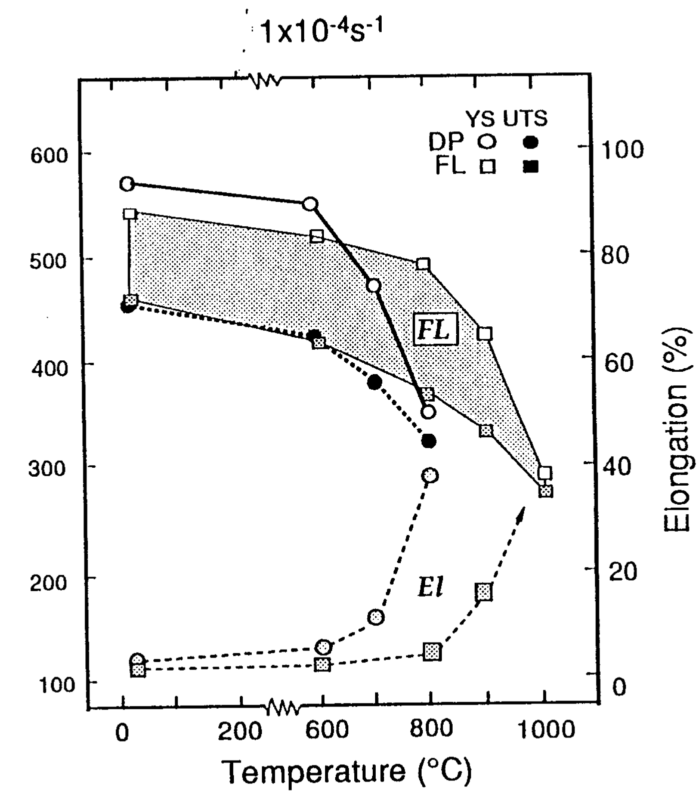


Tensile Fracture of FL Alloy G5 at 750°C

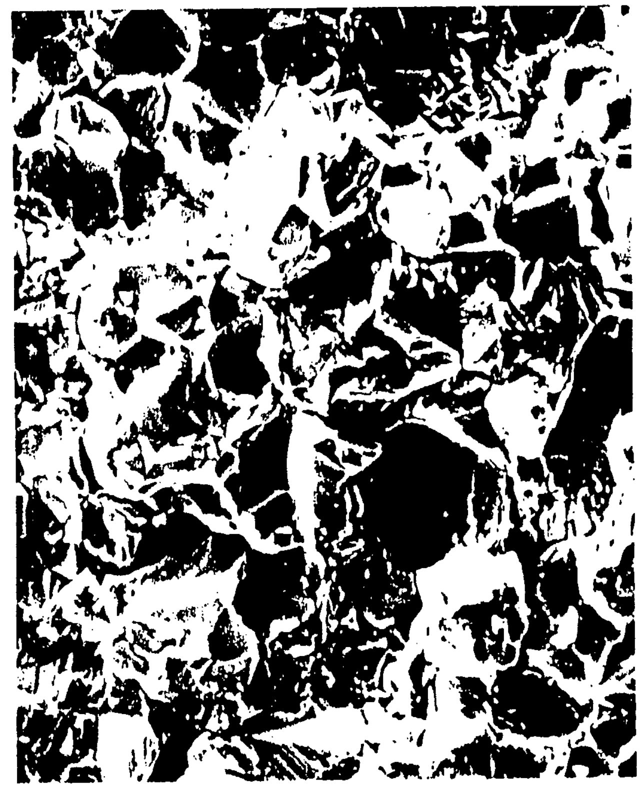
Tensile Properties of Alloy K5

(Dependence on Microstructure, Temperature and Strain Rate)





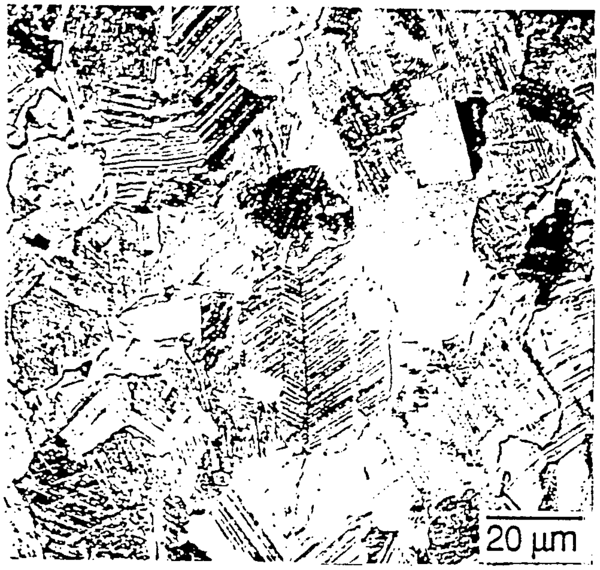
CI Site



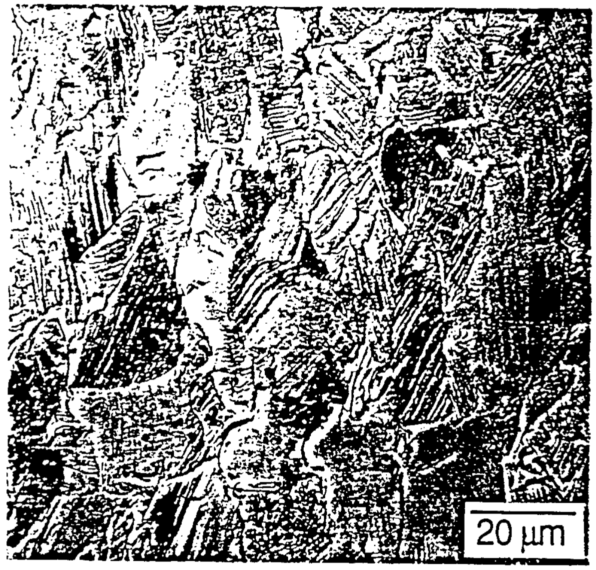
Away from CI

Tensile Fracture of Alloy K5 (Duplex) in Air at 600°C

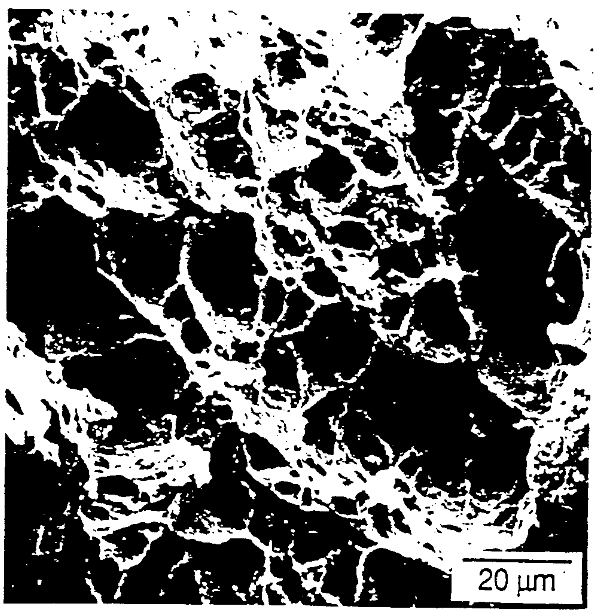
[YS/UTS/El : 396/545/3.6]



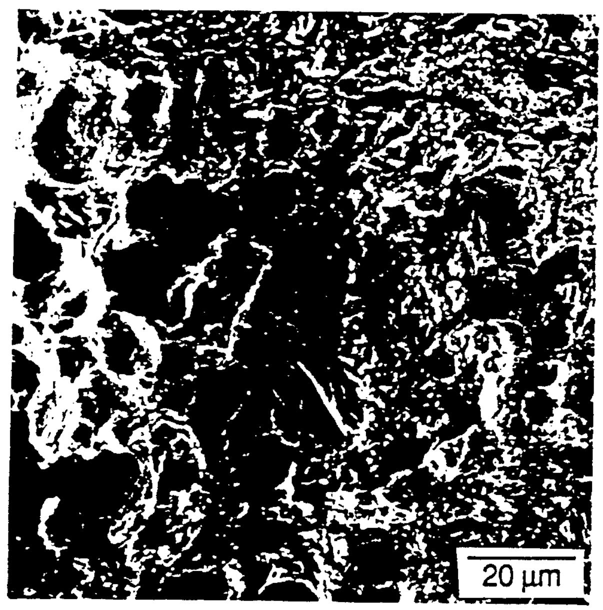
Far Below Fracture Surface



Just Below Fracture Surface



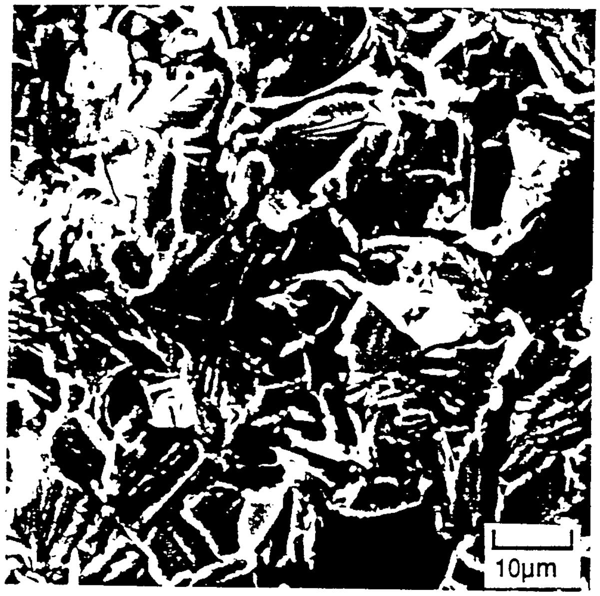
Near Cl site



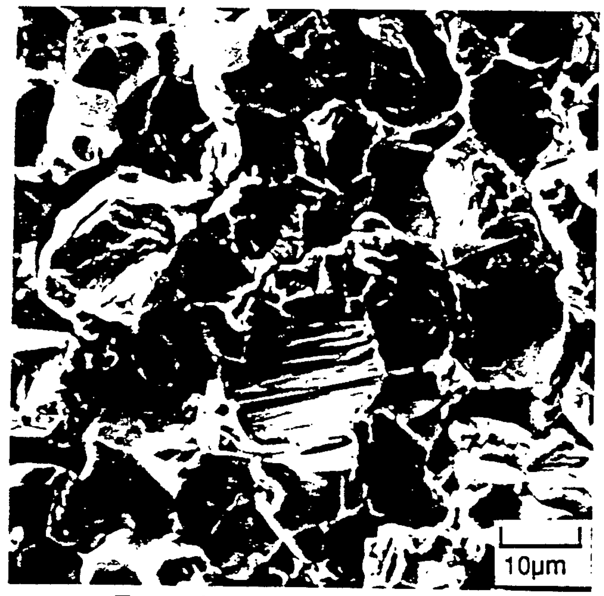
Away From Cl

Tensile Deformation and Fracture of a Duplex Alloy K5
at 800°C in Air

Temperature Effect on Fracture Mode



Duplex at RT



Duplex at 600°C

RFL at RT

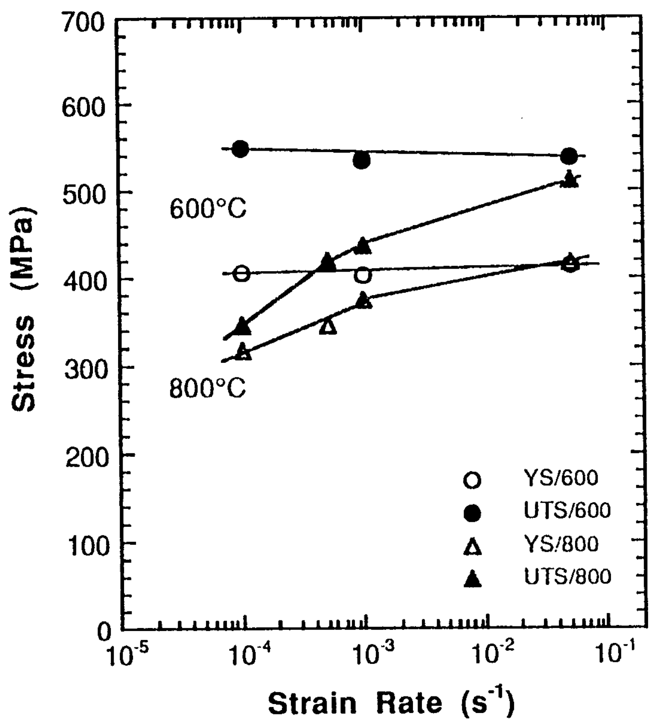
250μm

RFL at 800°C

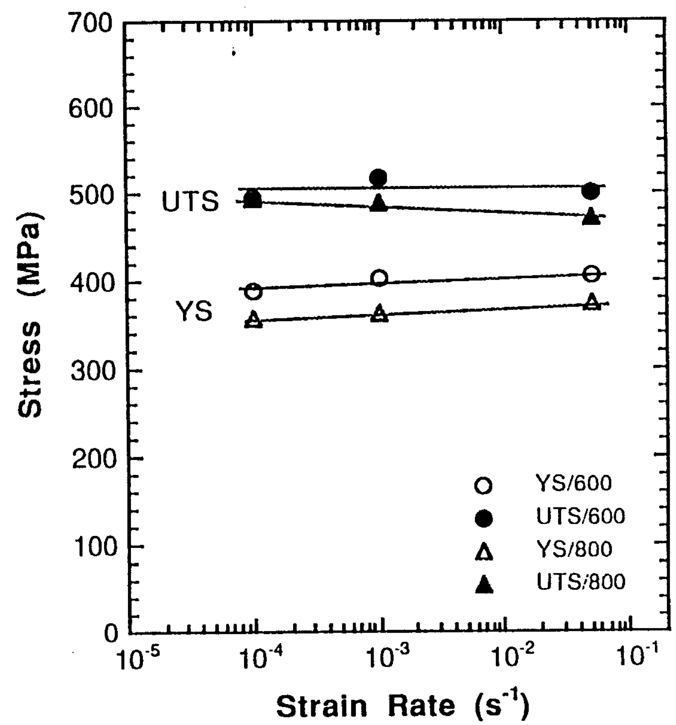
Tensile Properties of Alloy K5

(Dependence on Microstructure, Temperature and Strain-Rate)

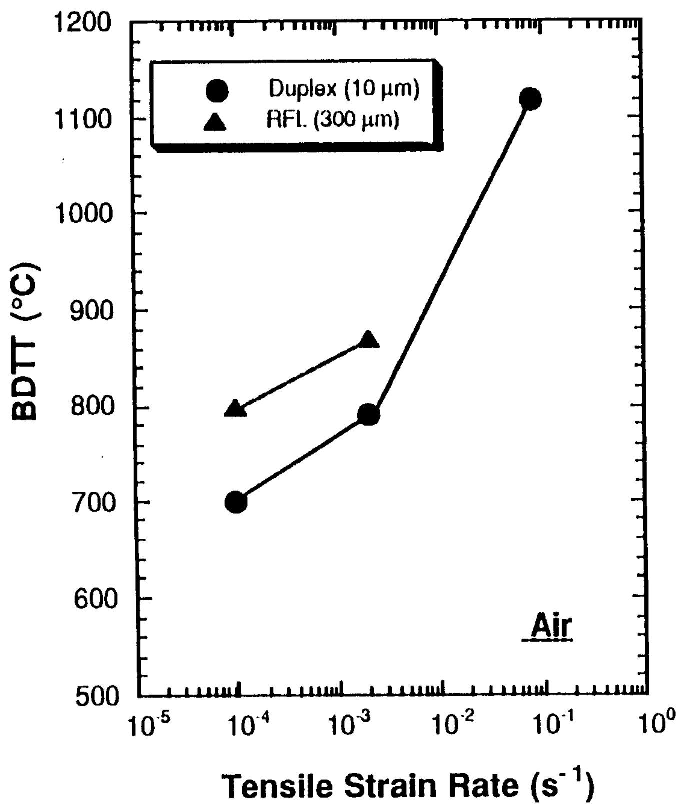
K5-Duplex

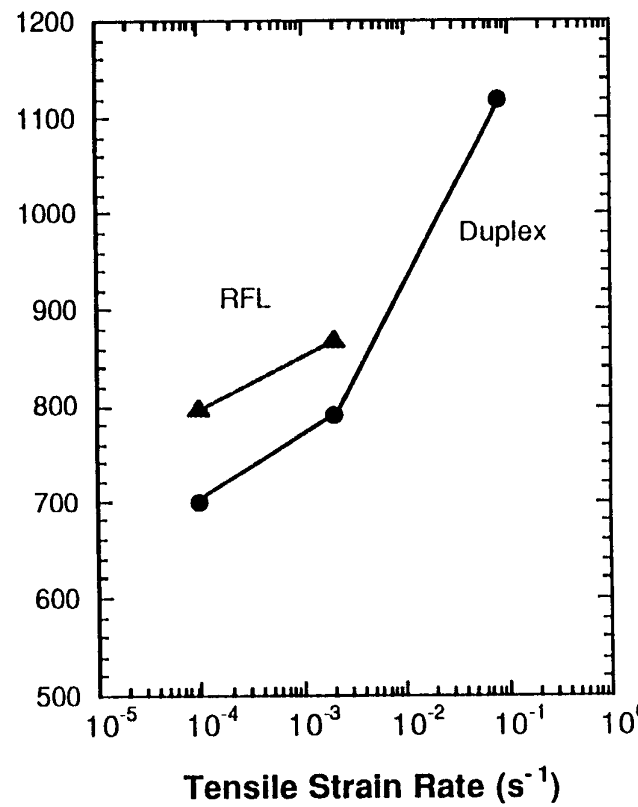


K5-RFL

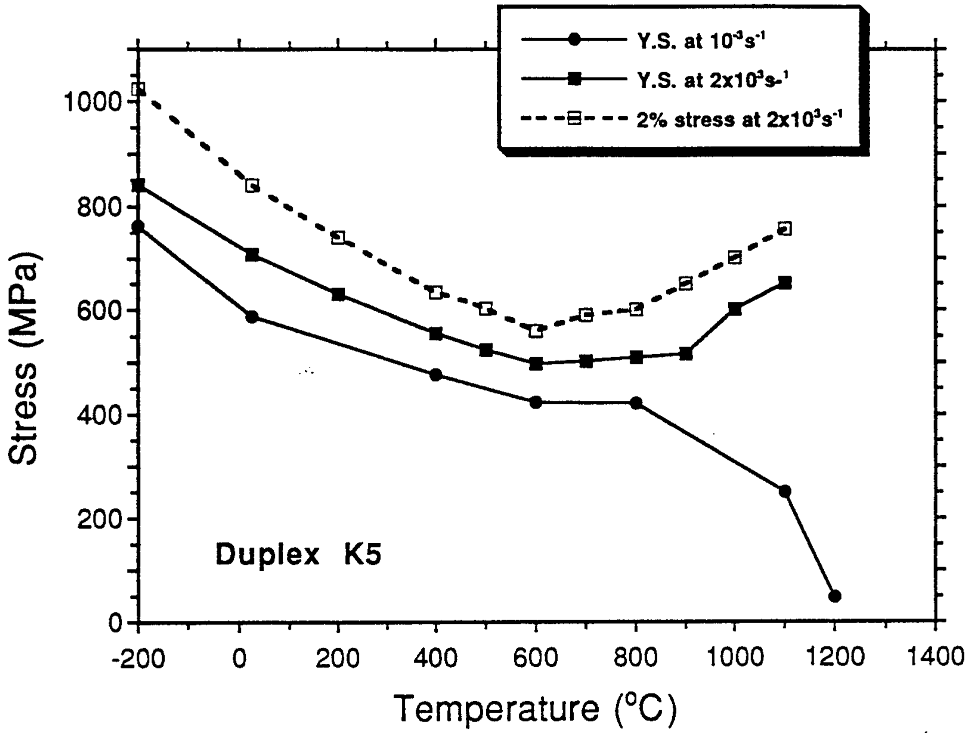


Effect of Strain Rate on BDT in Alloy K5





Dependence of Flow Stress on Strain-Rate and Temperature



Jin + Kim (95)

Factors Controlling Tensile Properties

Microstructure

Types: Duplex vs. FL

Features

Grain Size and Morphology
GB Morphology
Lamellar Spacing (LS)
α_2/γ Ratio (α_2 vol%)

Uniformity

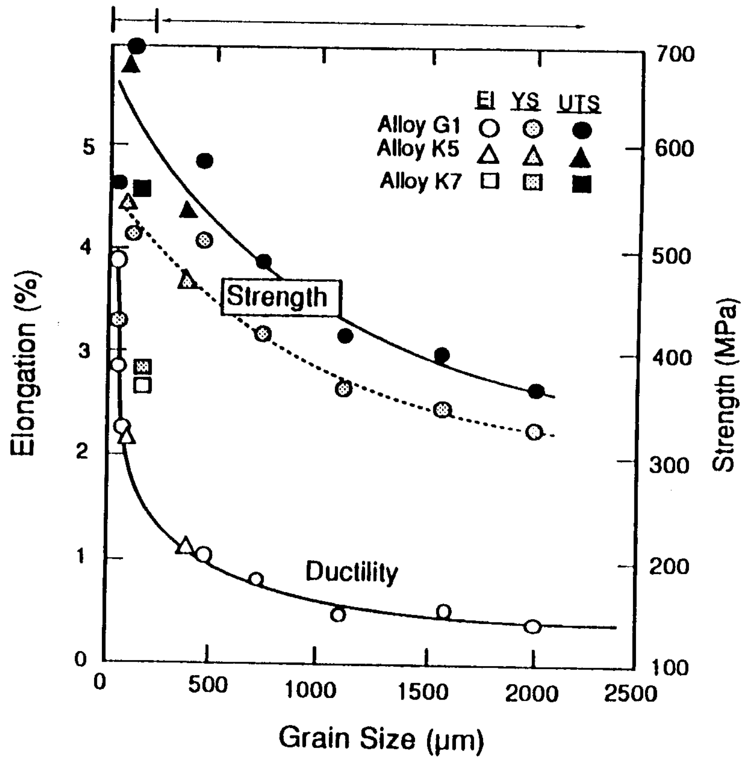
Composition

α_2/γ Ratio; LS

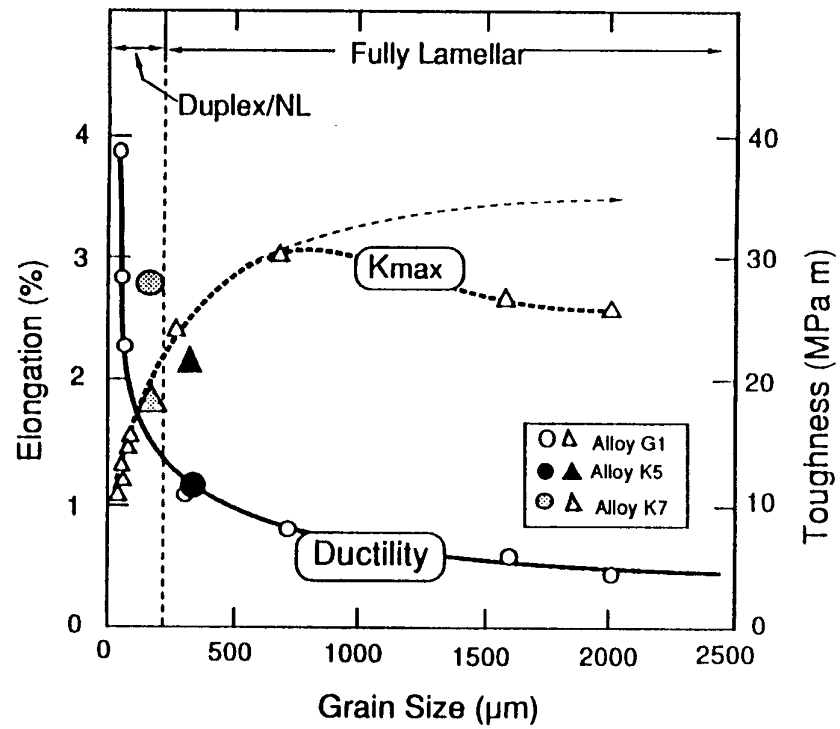
Cleavage Strength

Interfacial Bond Strength

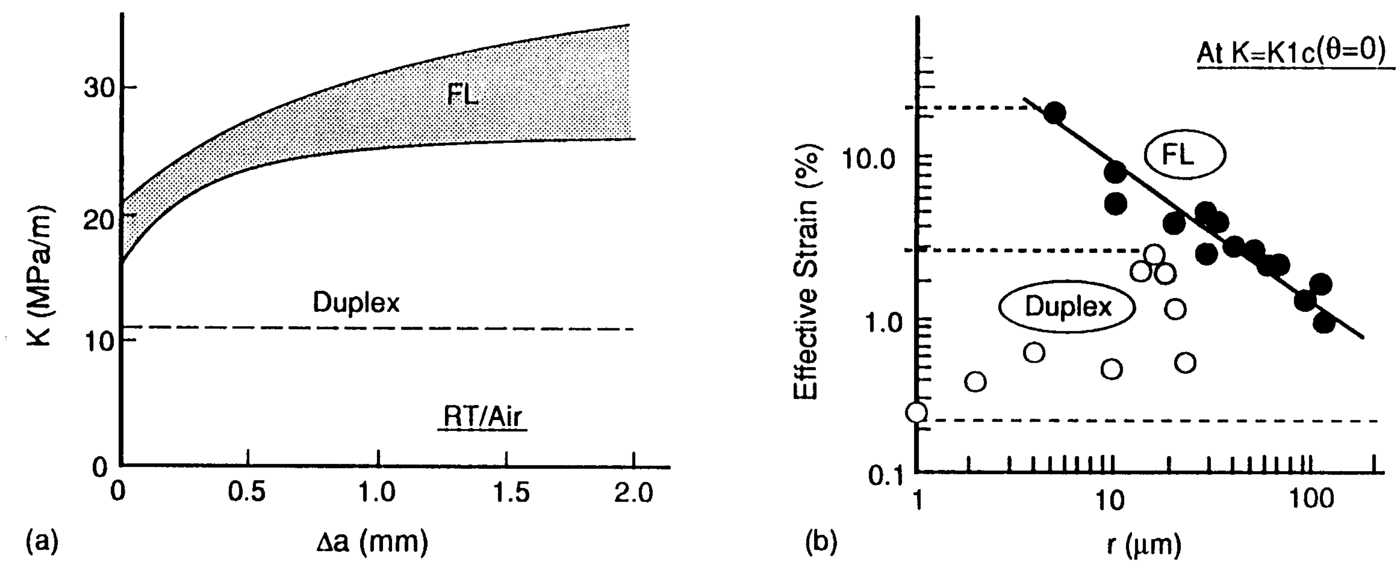
Grain Size Effects on Tensile and Toughness



Ductility and Strength



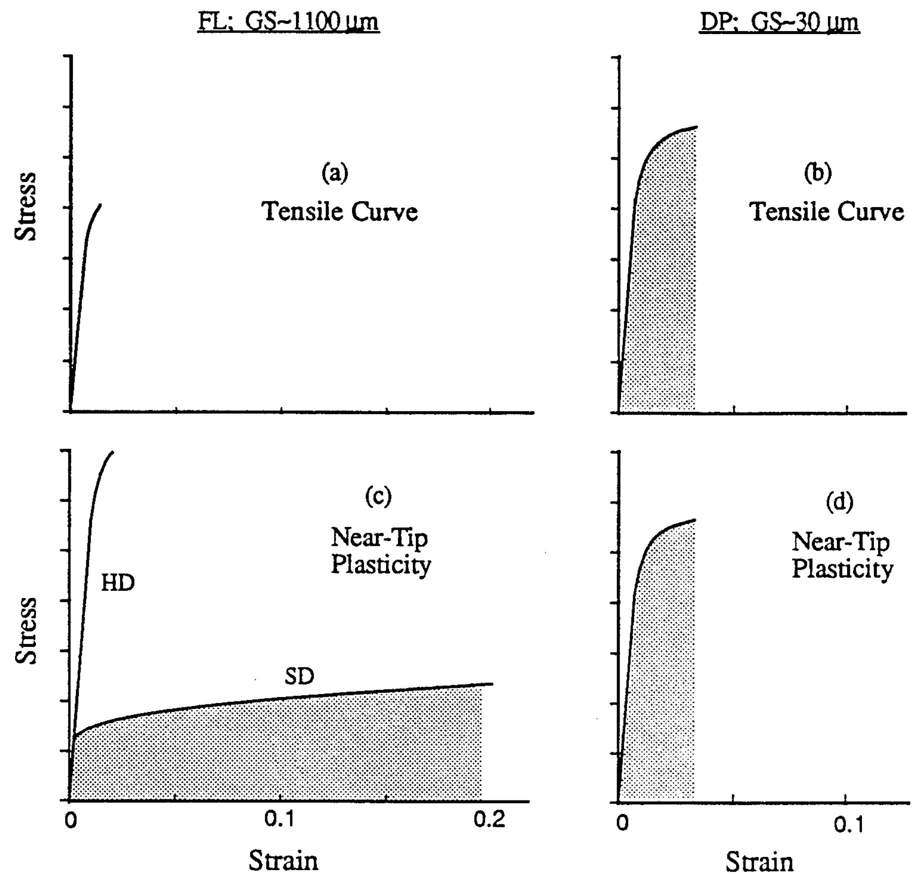
Ductility and Toughness



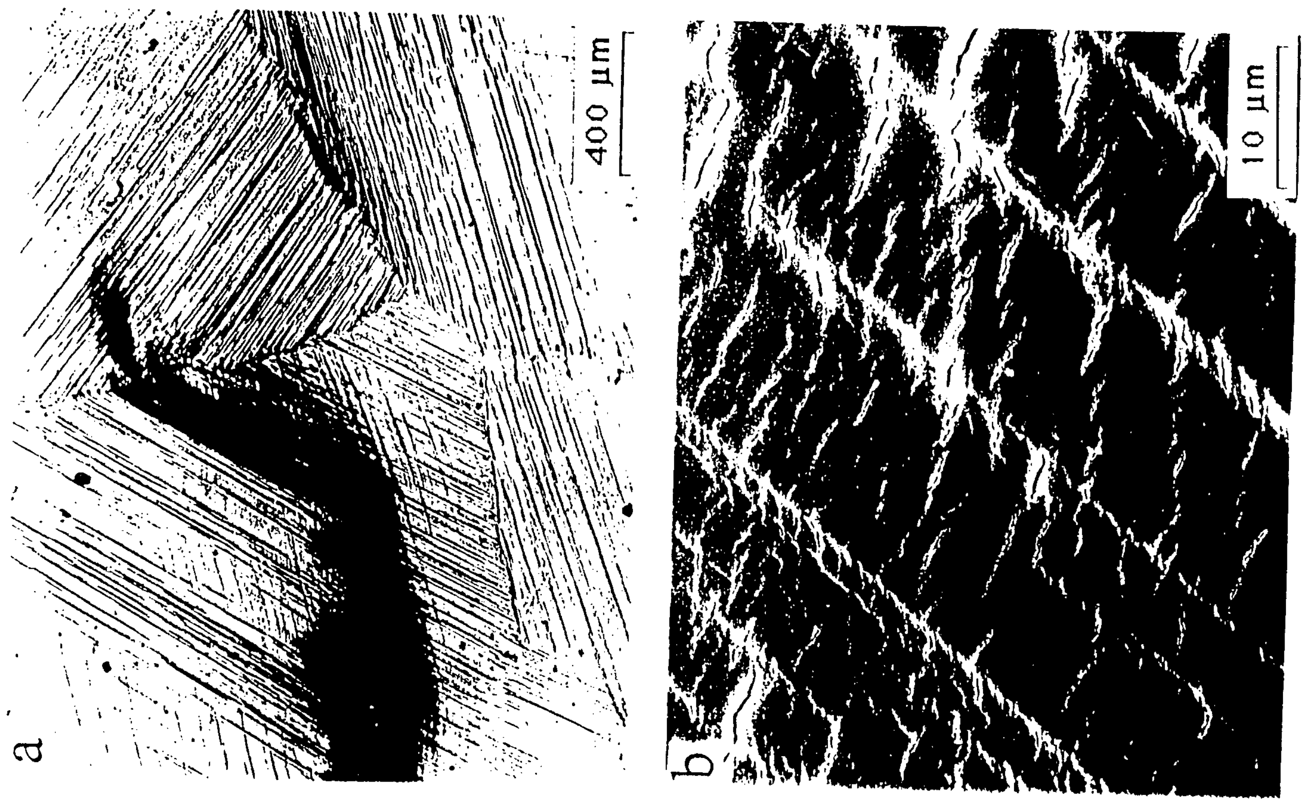
K-Resistance Curves

Near-tip Strain Distribution

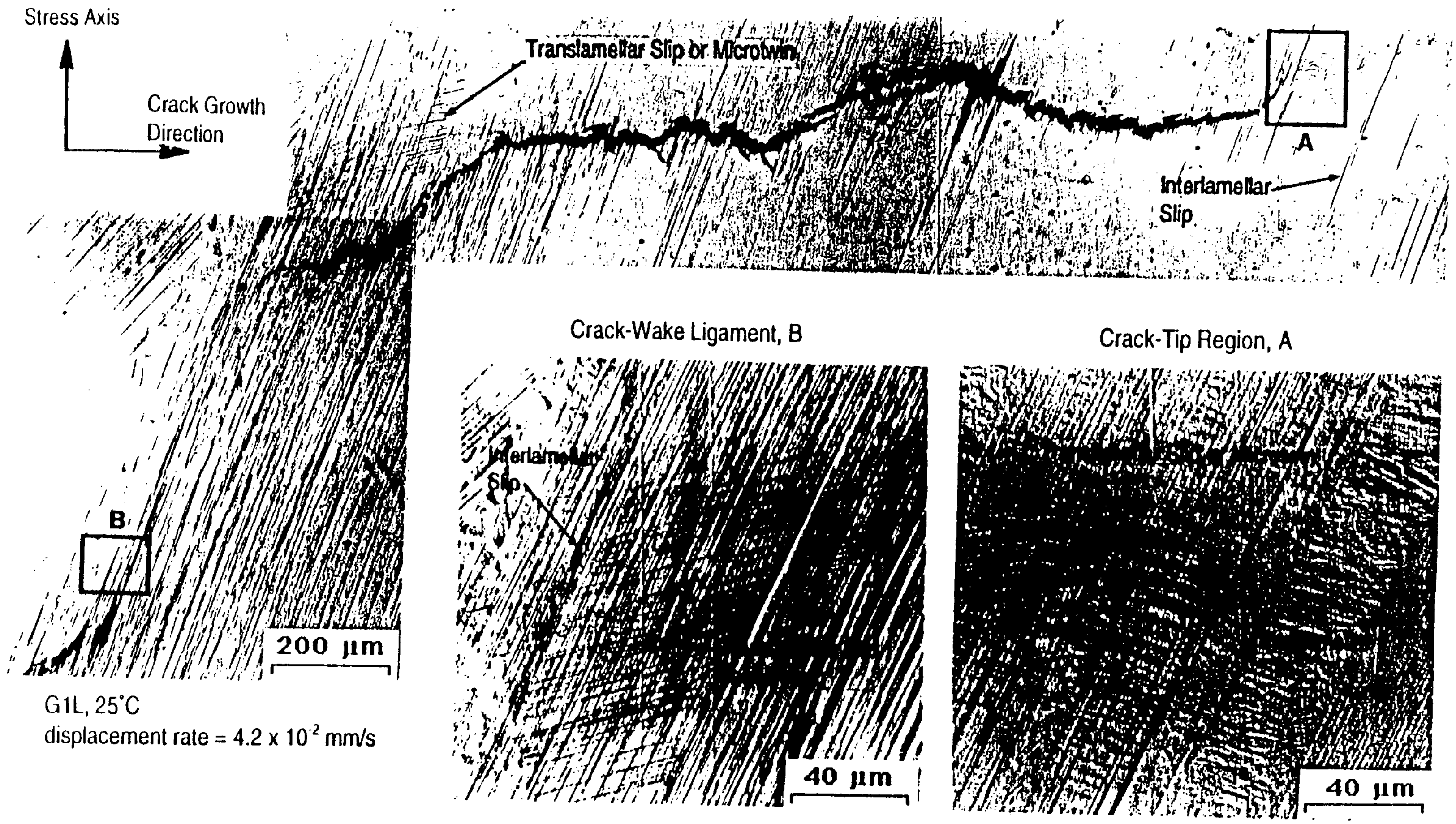
Fracture Resistance and Near-Tip Plasticity at RT



General Tensile Yielding vs. Near-Crack-Tip Plasticity at K_{IC}



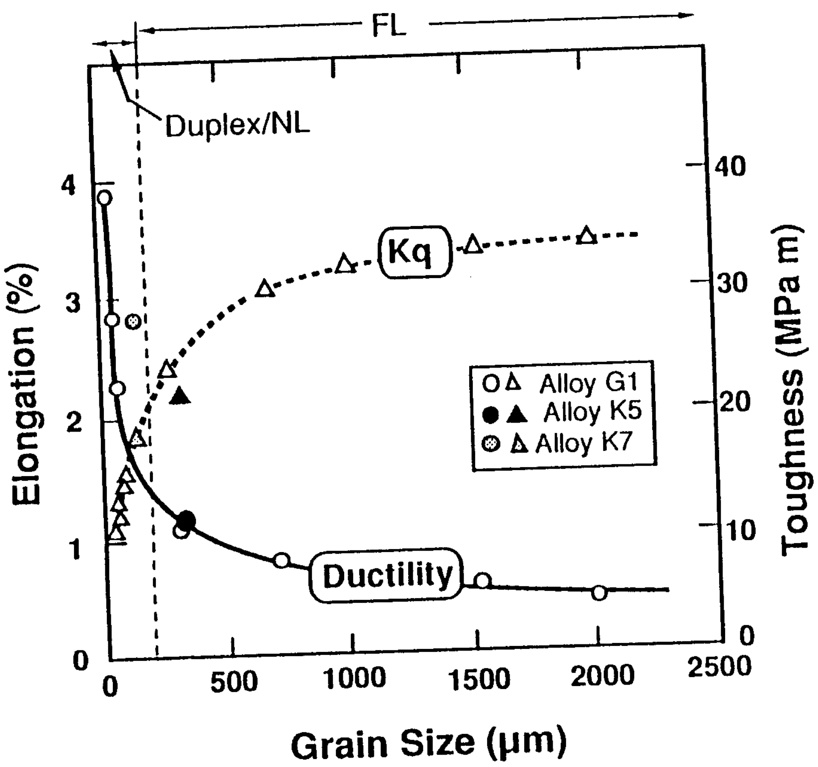
Plastic Deformation and Microcking Around the Advancing Crack Tip in a FL Alloy G1 CT Specimen under a Monotonic Tension Loading at RT



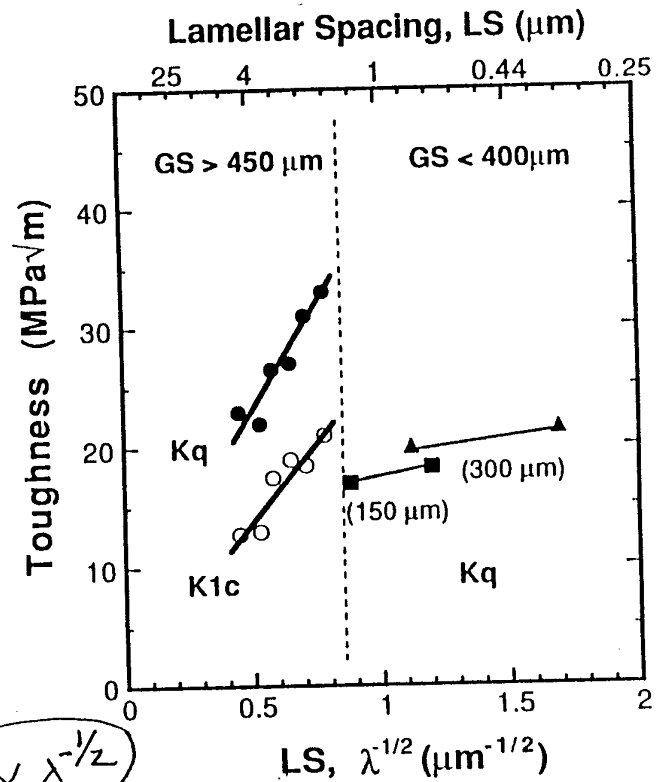
Interlamellar and Translamellar Deformation in Crack-Tip and Ligament Regions

Fracture Toughness

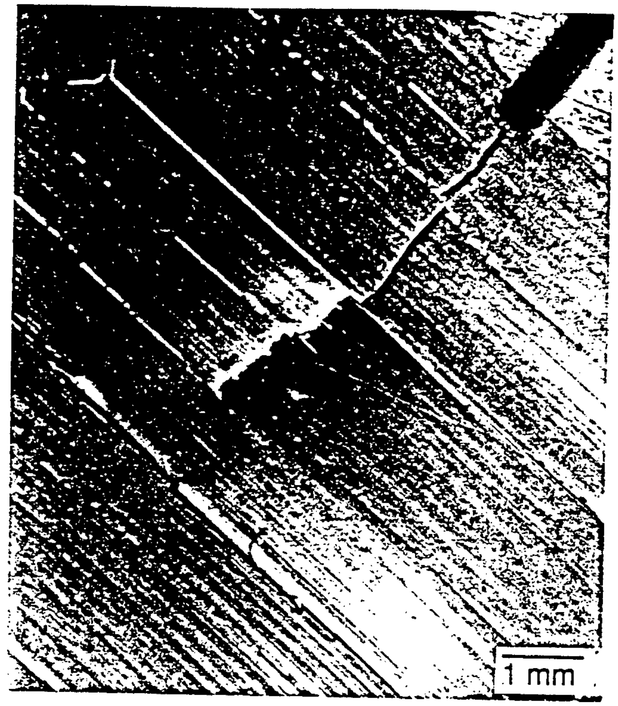
Grain Size Effect

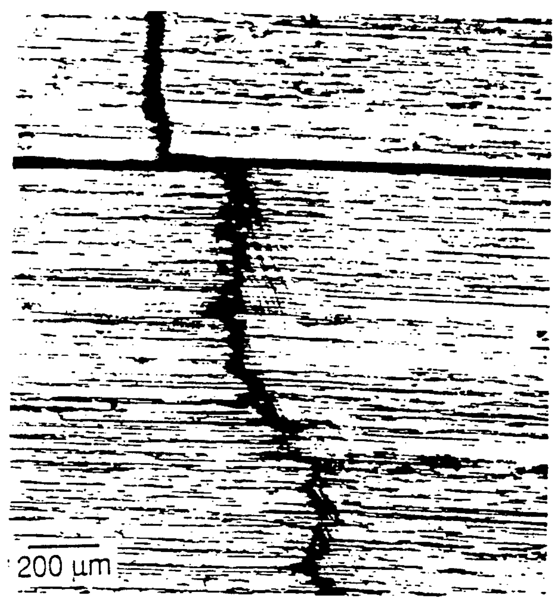


Lamellar Spacing Effect

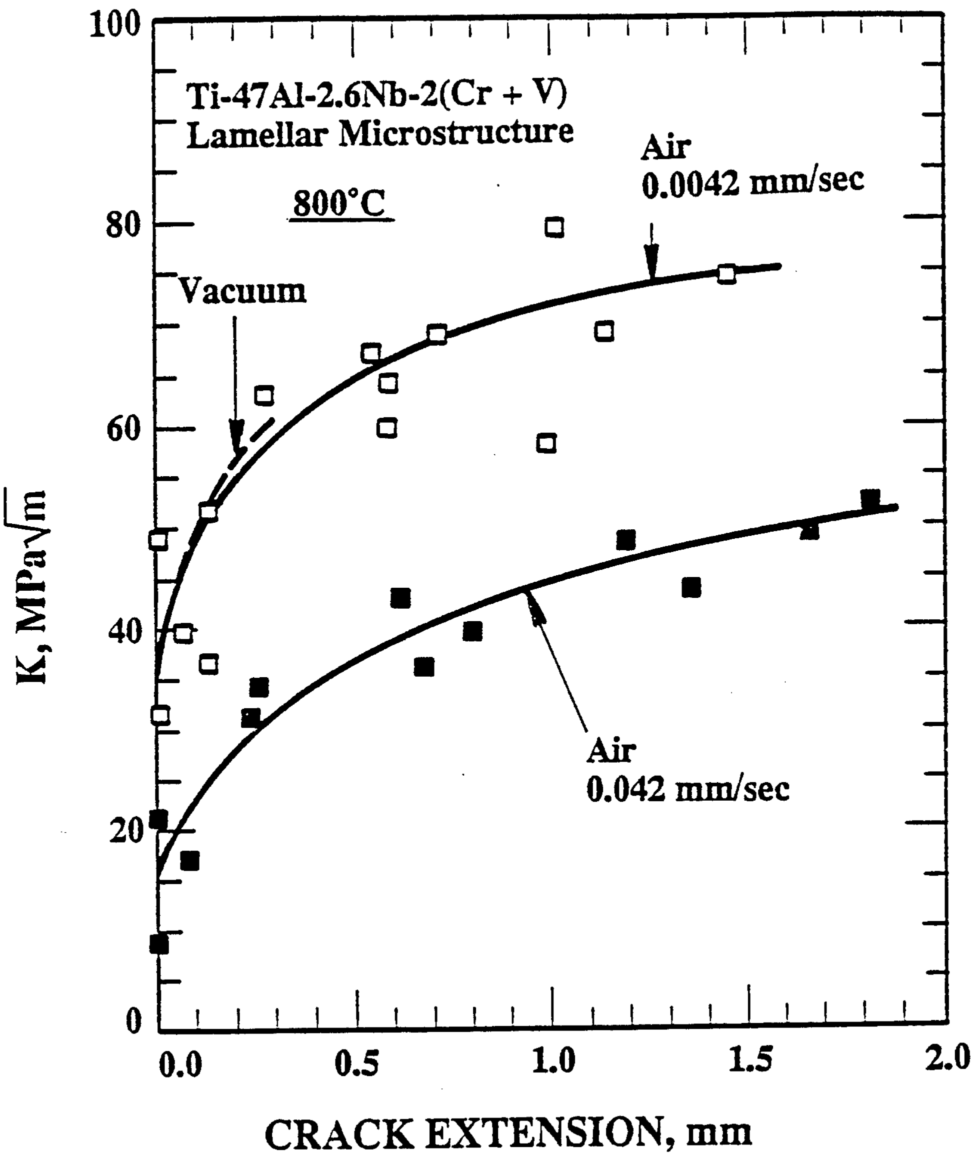


$K \propto \lambda^{-1/2}$



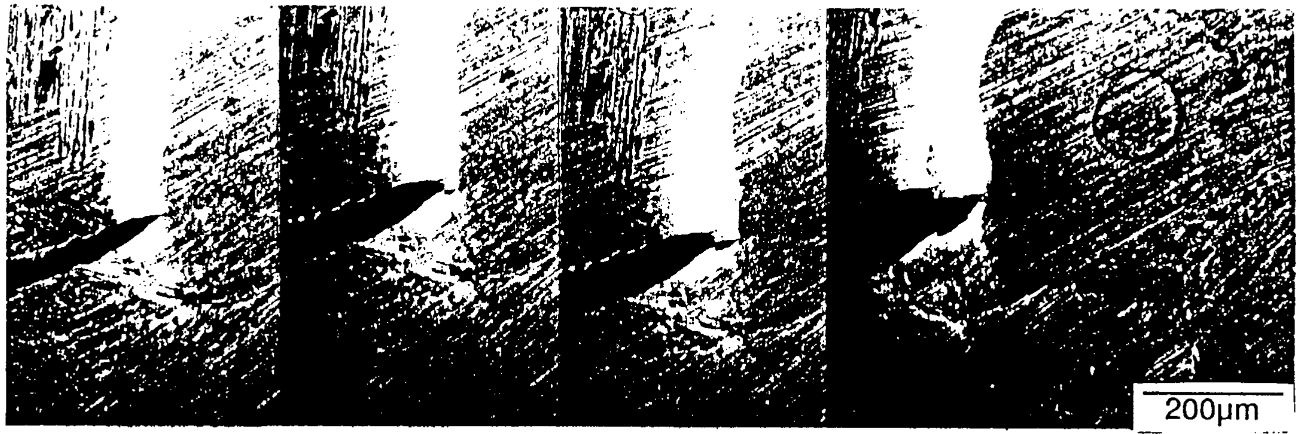


T-Cracks Involving Delamination, and Both Inter- and Trans-lamellar Slip/Twinning



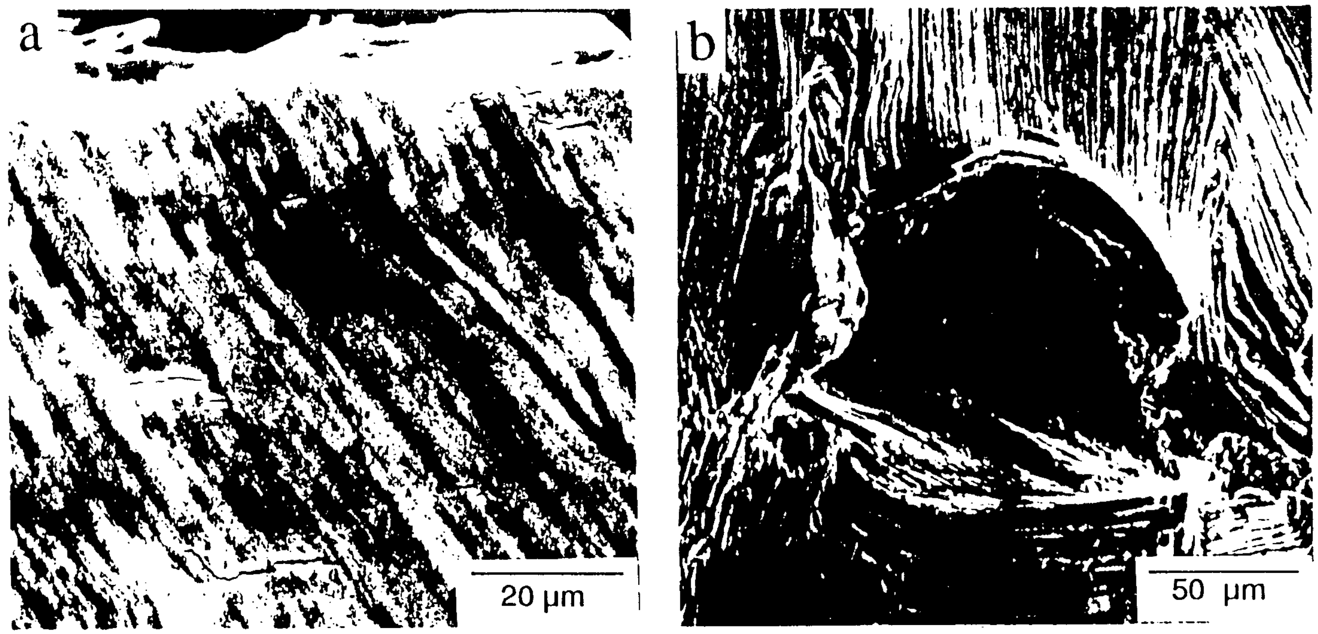
Effect of displacement rate on the K-resistance curves of the G1L alloy at 800°C.

4



Fracture Process in Lamellar TiAl Alloys at 800°C

4



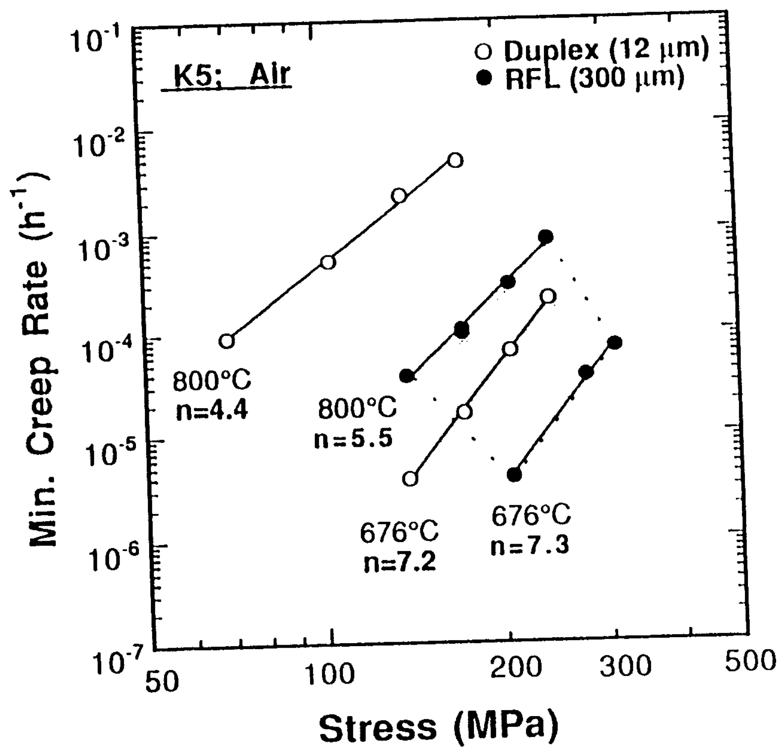
RT

800°C

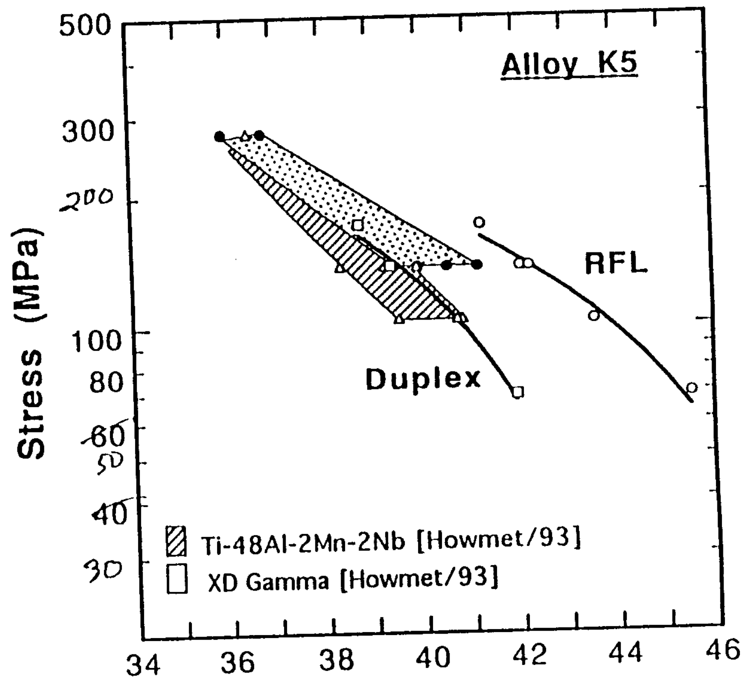
Crack-Tip Regions of Lamellar TiAl Fracture Specimens

Creep Resistance of Alloy K5

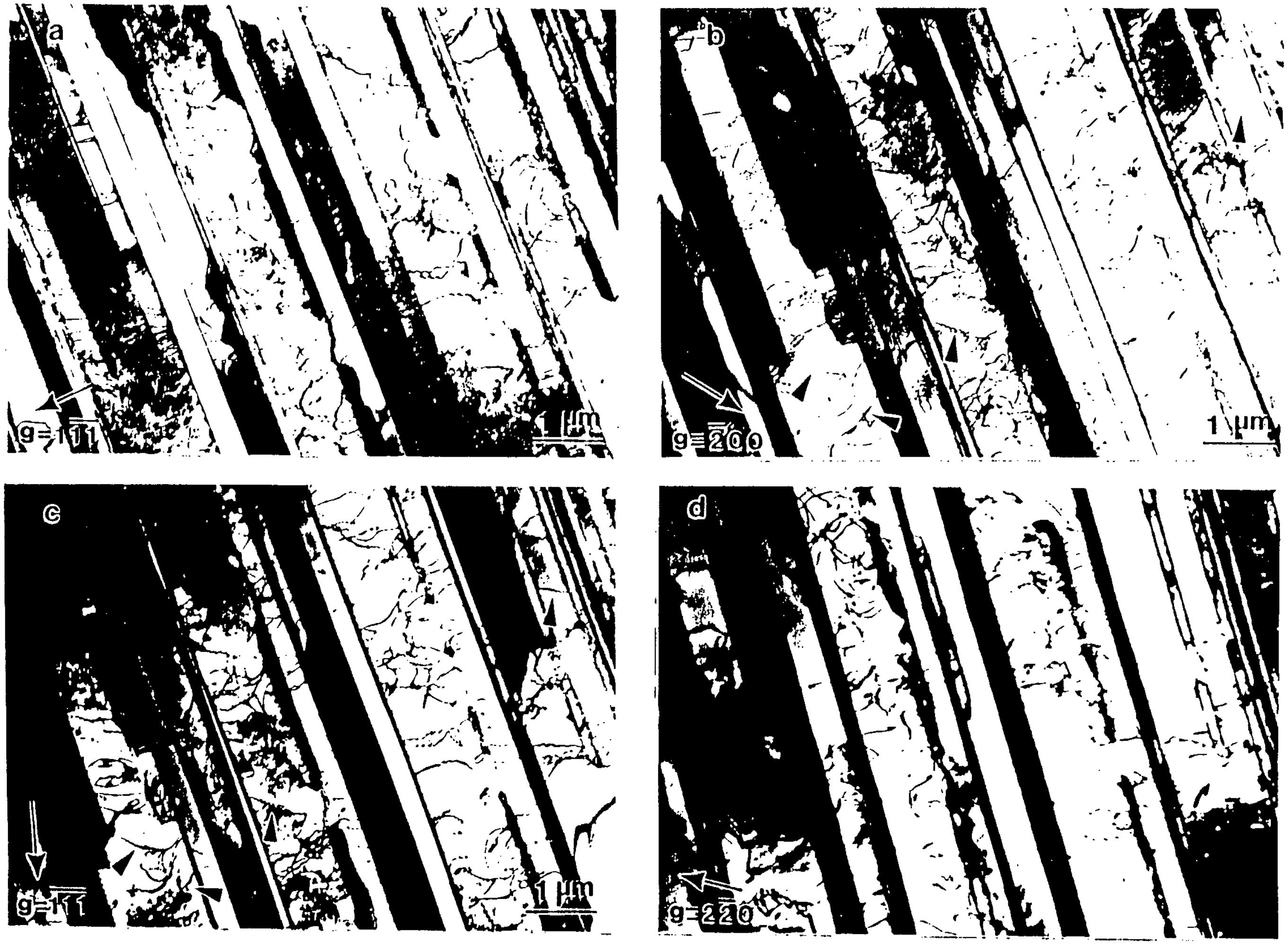
Stress Exponents



Larsen-Miller Plot



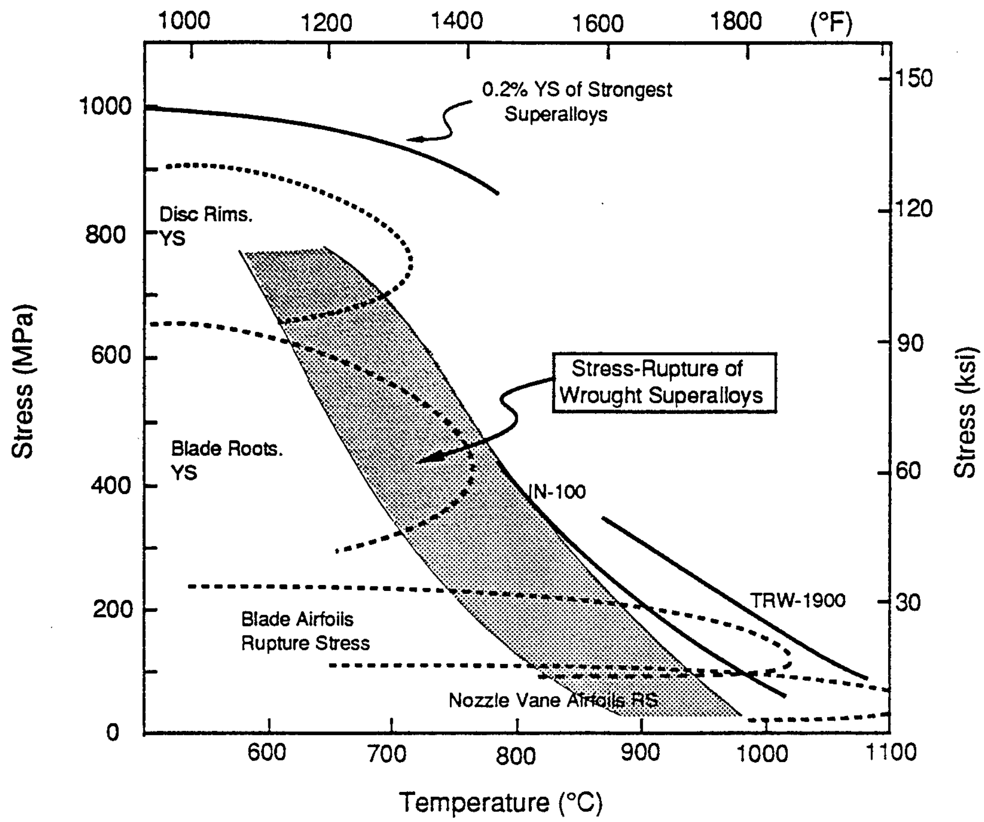
Schwenker + Kim (94)



Alloy G1 : Lamellar structure near the fracture surface of the specimen crept in vacuum at 207 MPa

4

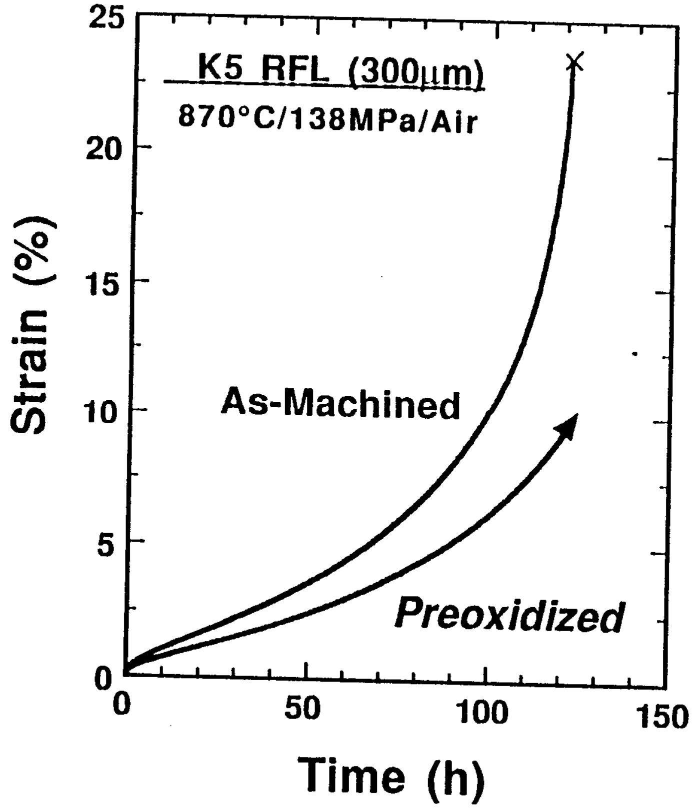
Alloy K5 RFL Specimen Crept at 800°C to 18.7% in Air Under (138-173-207-242-285 MPa) Step Stress Conditions

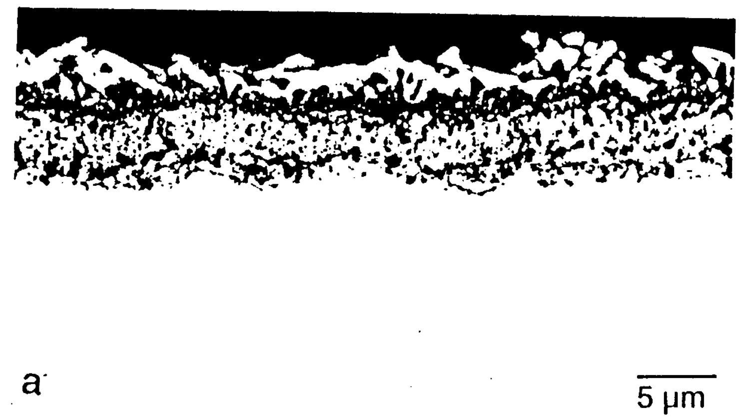


Turbine Blade and Vane Operating Temperatures, Yield Stresses (YS), 1000-h RuptureStresses (RS) for Superalloys

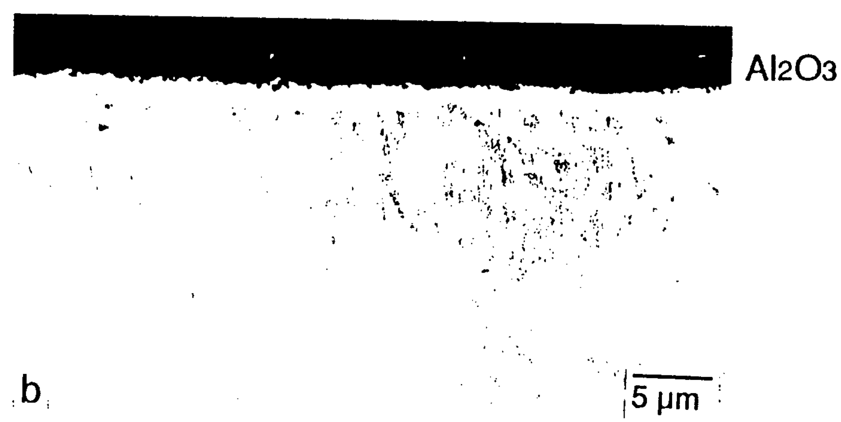
Effect of Al_2O_3 Layer on Creep

Creep of Alloy K5

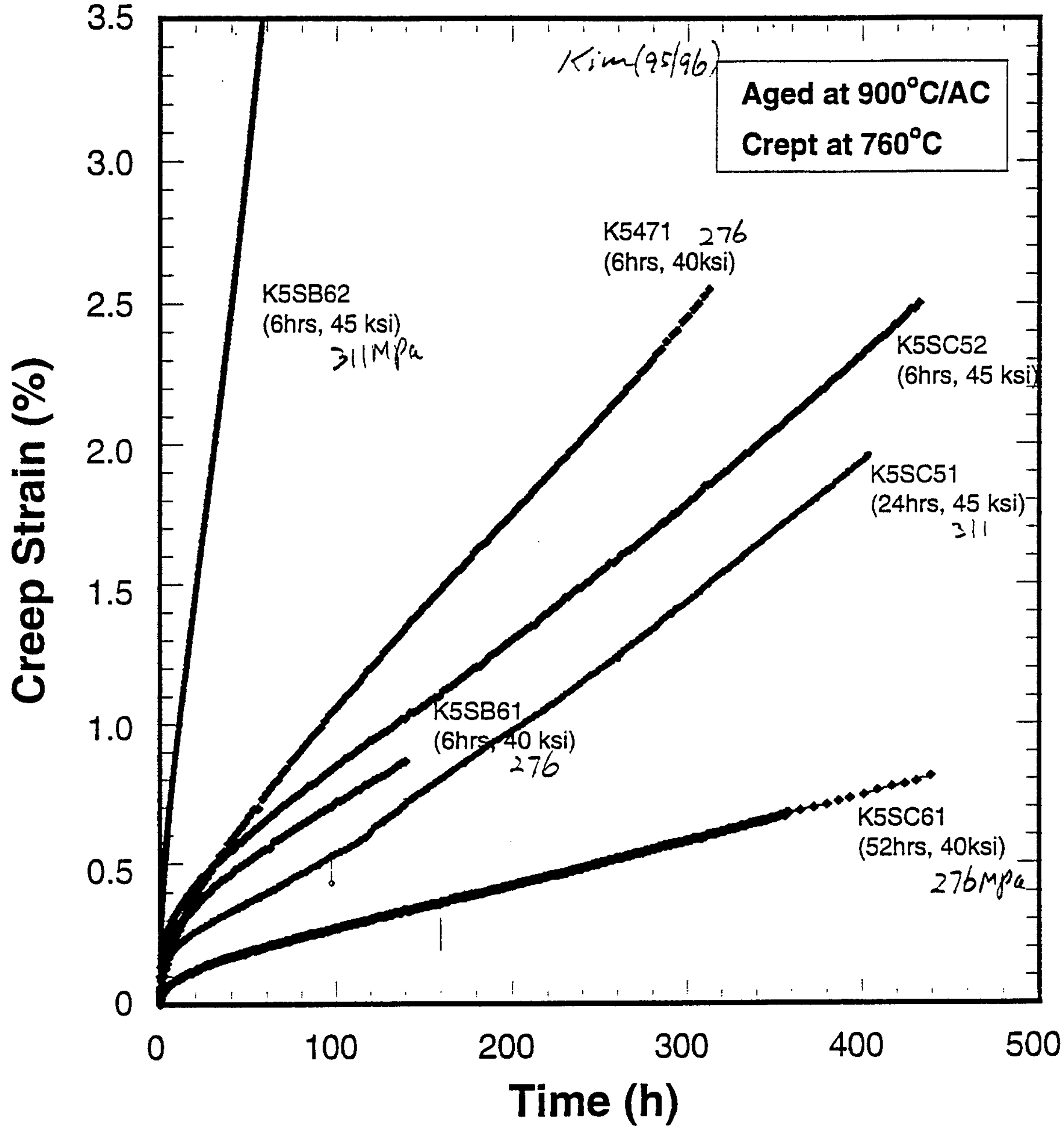




a

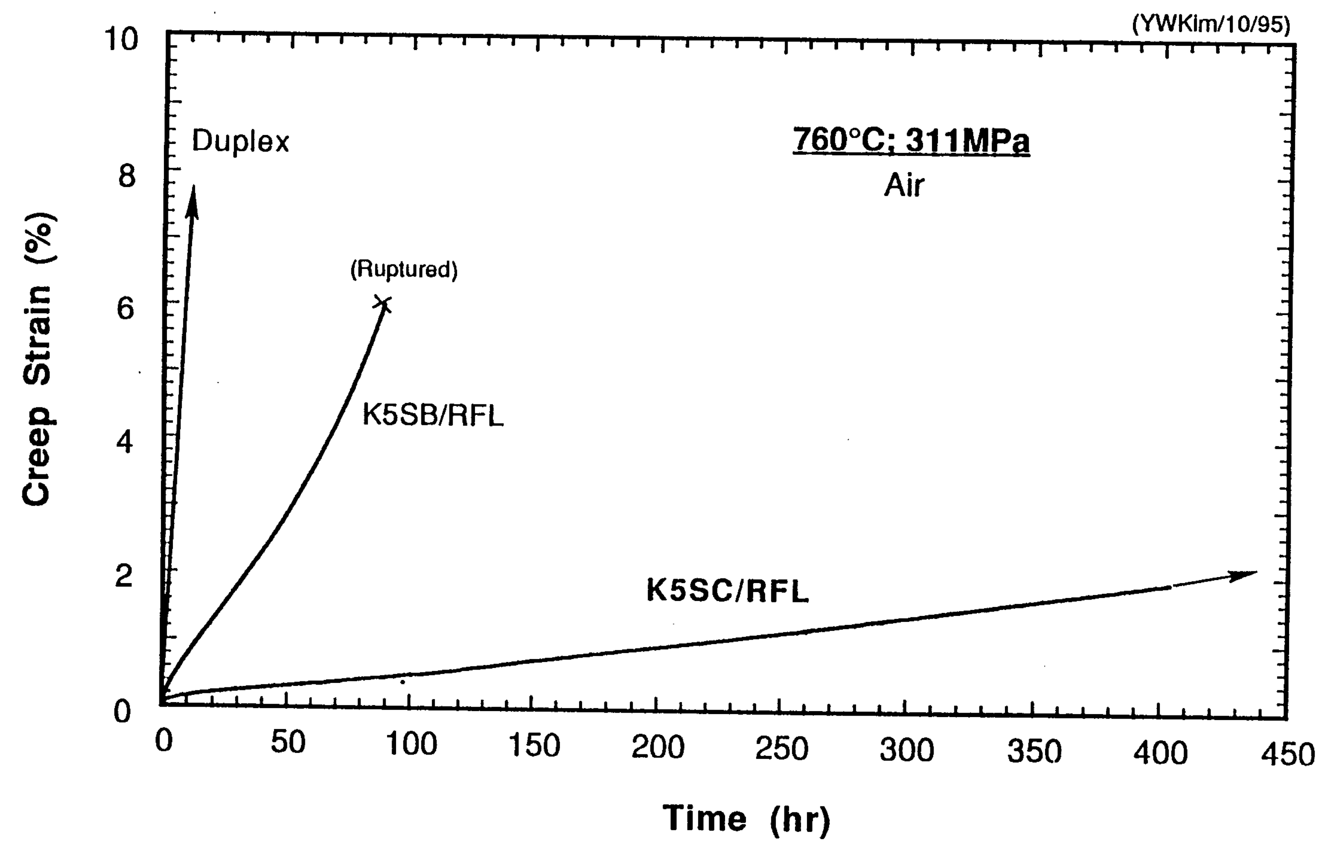


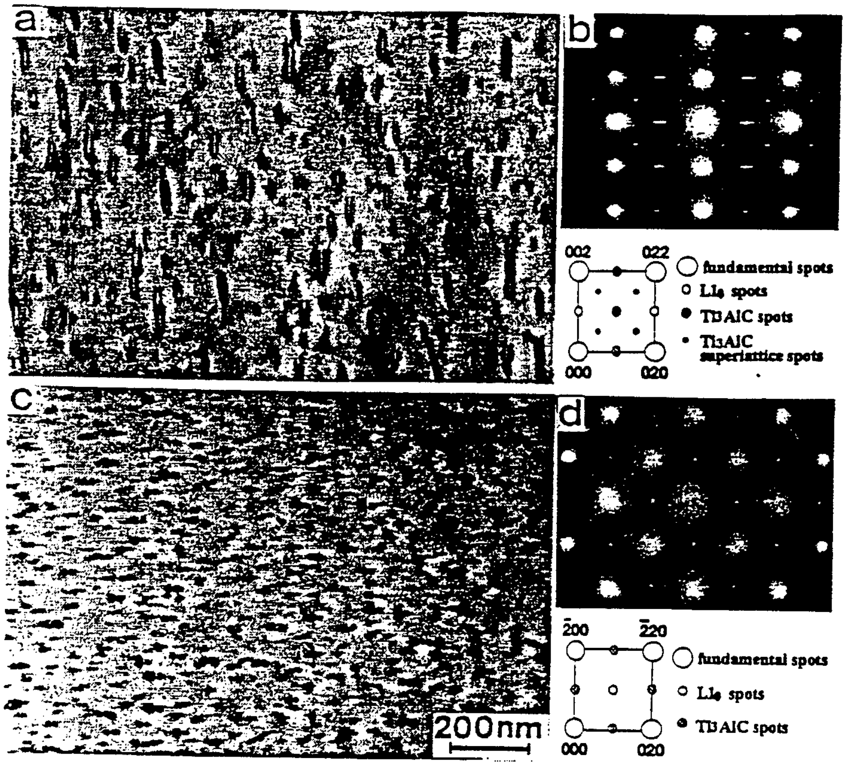
b


Aged at 900°C/AC
Crept at 760°C
Kim(95/96)
K5SB62
(6hrs, 45 ksi)
311MPa
K5471 276
(6hrs, 40ksi)
K5SC52
(6hrs, 45 ksi)
K5SC51
(24hrs, 45 ksi)
311
K5SB61
(6hrs, 40 ksi)
276
K5SC61
(52hrs, 40ksi)
276MPa
Creep Strain (%)
Time (h)
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
100
200
300
400
500

Creep of Alloy K5 Series

(under severe conditions)





Nemoto (94)

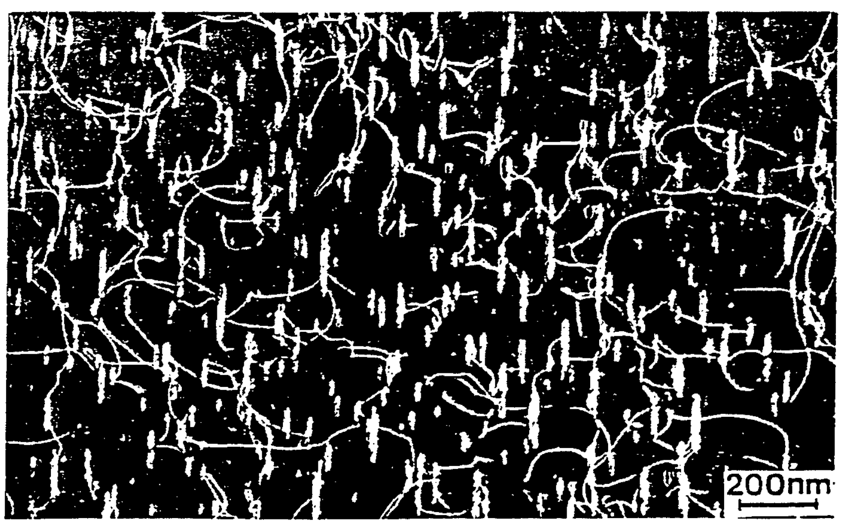


Figure 8 Dark field electron micrograph showing the bypassing dislocations in $(Ti_{0.49}Al_{0.51})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$ aged at 1073 K for $3.6x10^5$ s (100h/over aged) and deformed to 3% at 873 K. The dislocation loops surrounding needles can be seen.

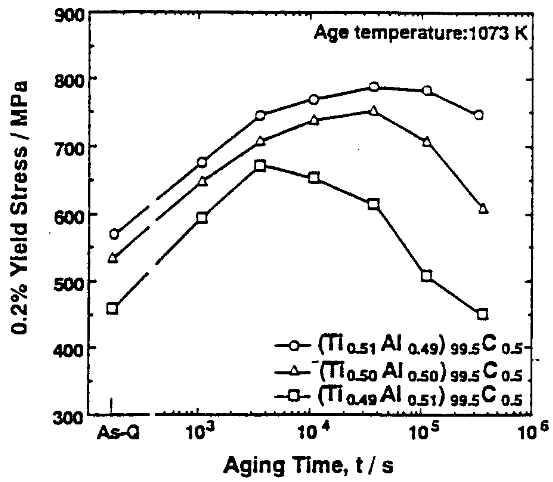


Figure 2 Effects of the deviation from the stoichiometry on the variation of compressive yield strength of $(Ti_{0.51}Al_{0.49})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$, $(Ti_{0.50}Al_{0.50})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$ and $(Ti_{0.49}Al_{0.51})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$ during aging at 1073 K.

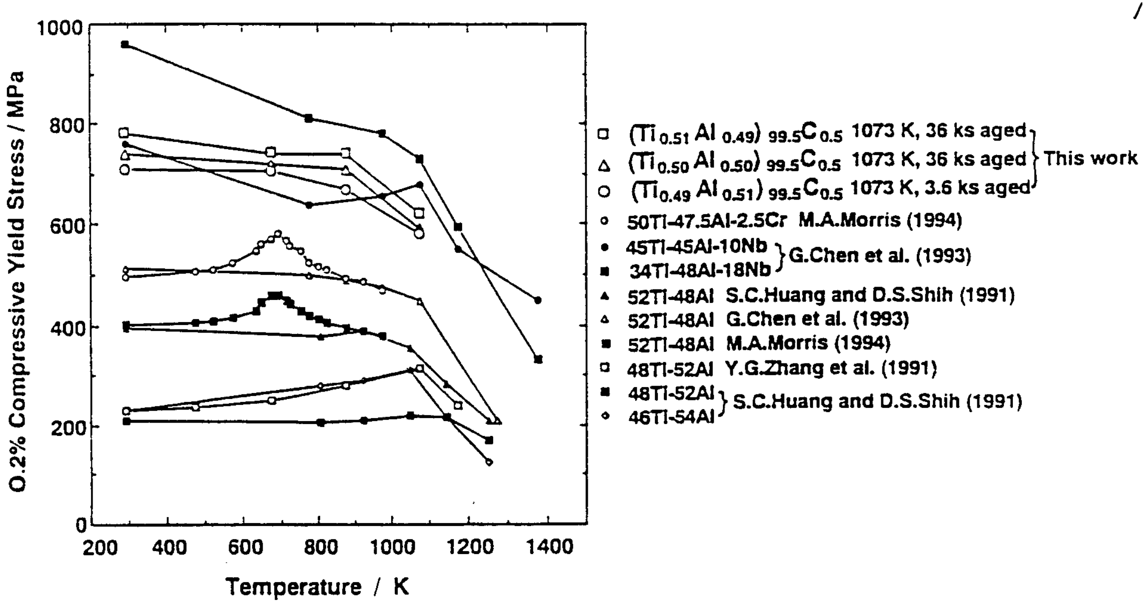
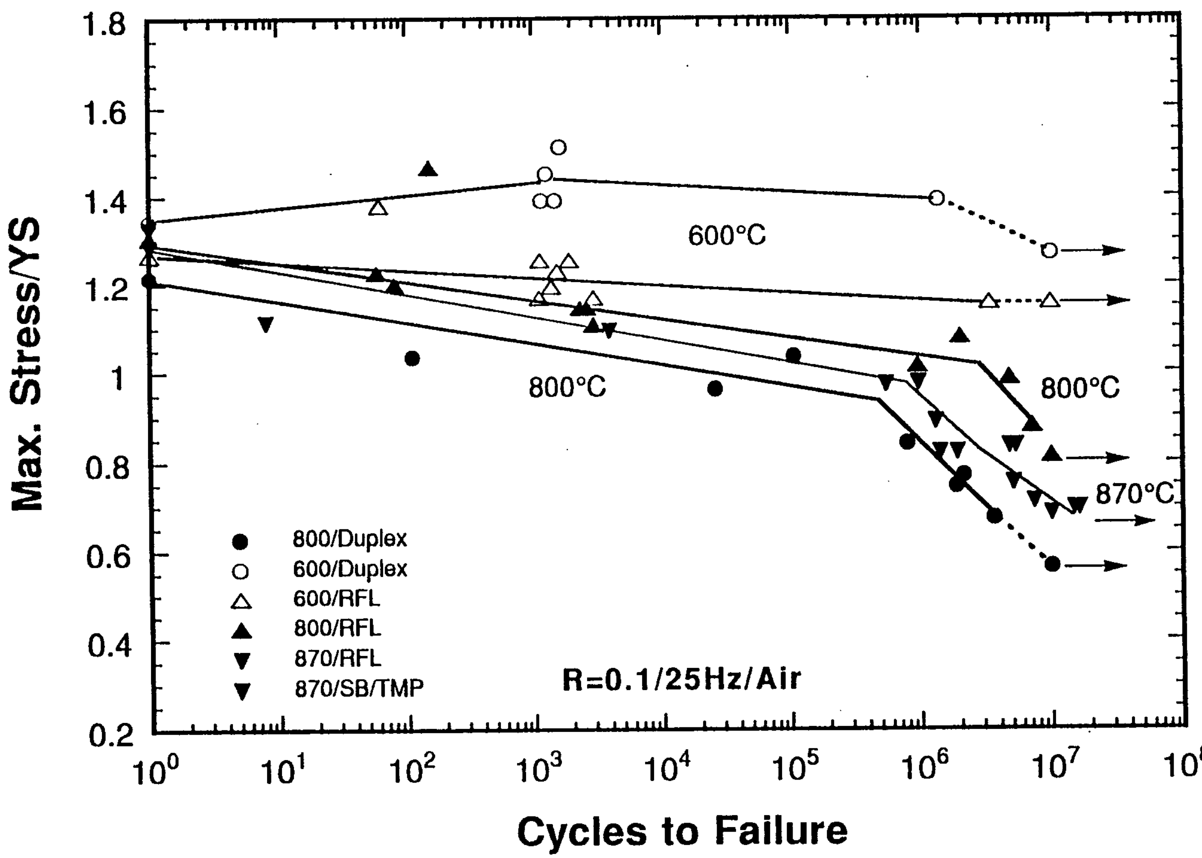
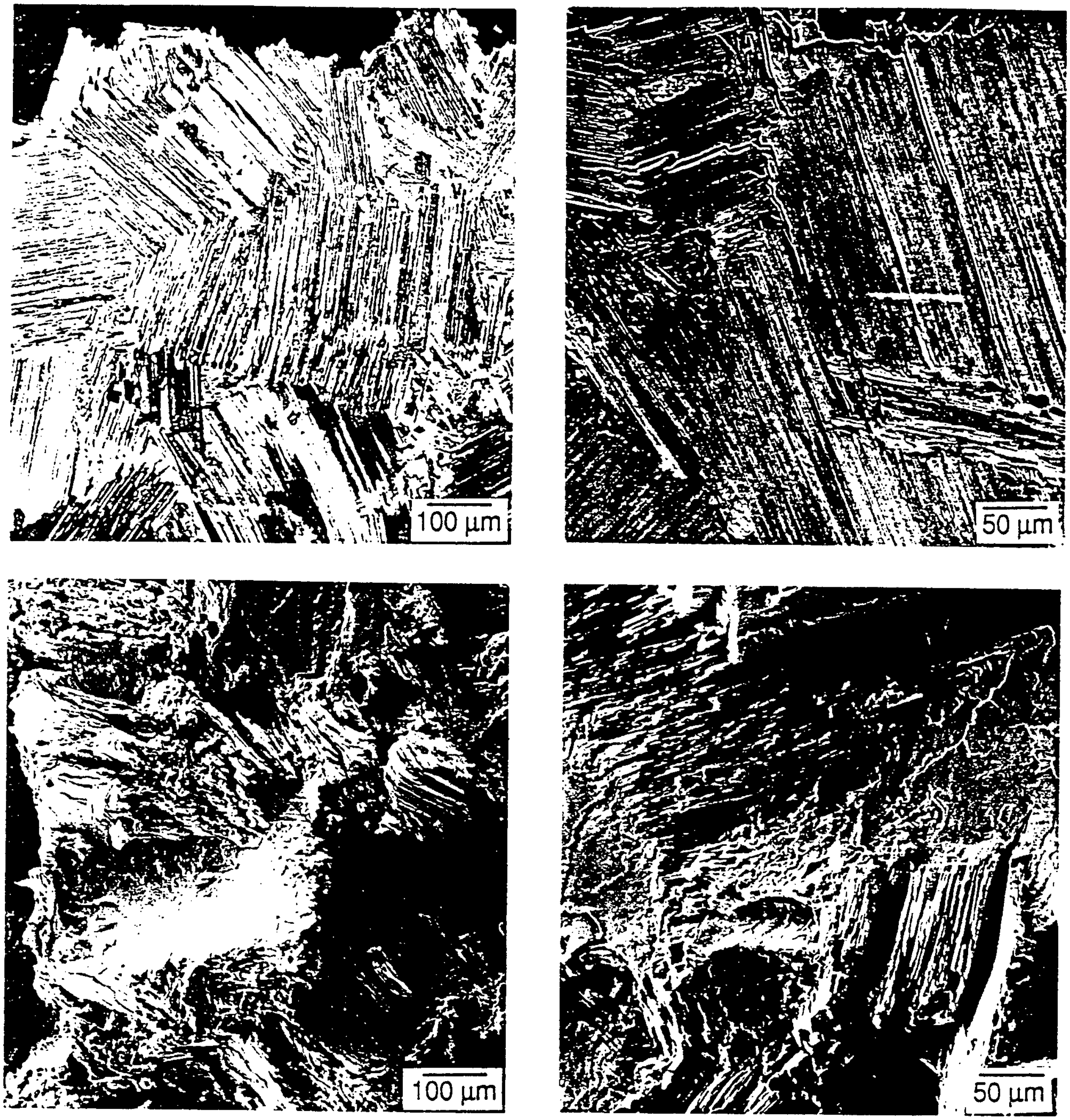


Figure 3 Temperature dependence of compressive yield strength of $(Ti_{0.51}Al_{0.49})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$ and $(Ti_{0.50}Al_{0.50})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$ aged at 1073 k for $3.6x10^4$ s (10 h), and $(Ti_{0.49}Al_{0.51})_{99.5}C_{0.5}$ aged at 1073 k for $3.6x10^3$ s (1 h). Data for binary and ternary TiAl are also included.

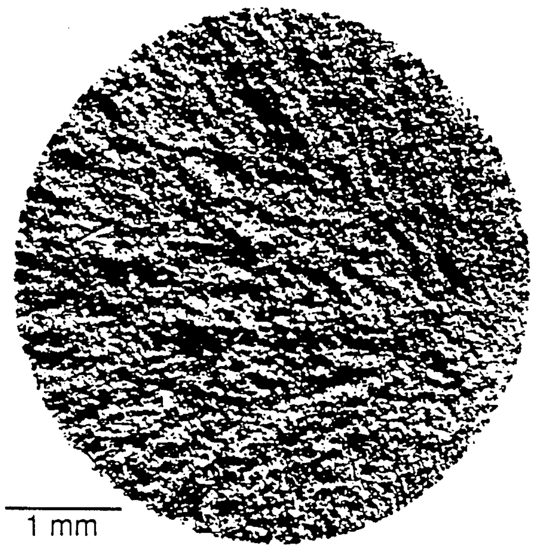
HCF of Alloy K5



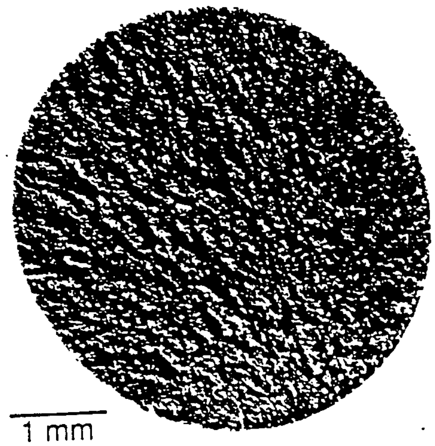


$\sigma_m = 430$ MPa ; $C_f = 2{,}310$ $\qquad$ $\sigma_m = 330$ MPa ; $Cf = 7.2 \times 10^6$

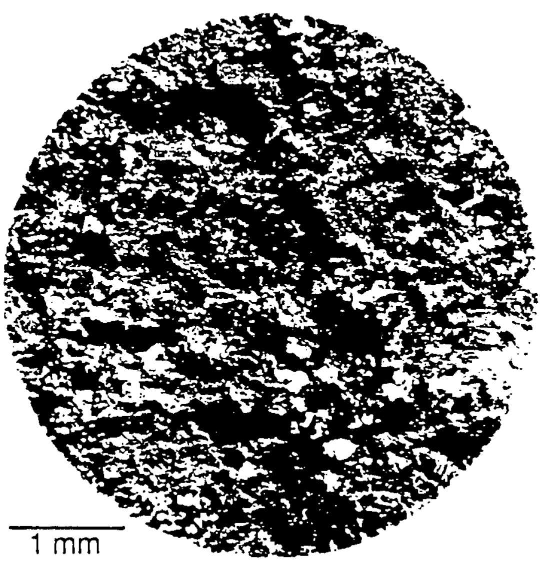
Fatigue Deformation and Fracture of FL Alloy K5 at 800°C and R=0.1 in Air (UTS = 500 MPa)



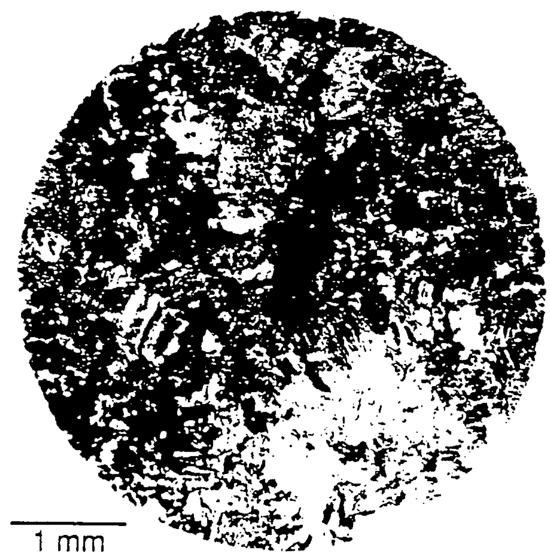
σ_m/UTS=430/505 MPa ; C_f=10,700



σ_m/UTS=280/505 MPa ; C_f =3.6x10^6



σ_m/UTS=430/500 MPa ; C_f =2,310



σ_m/UTS=330/500 MPa ; C_f =7.2x10^6

Fatigue Fracture of Alloy K5 in Various Conditions
at 800°C and R = 0.1 in Air

Load-Controlled Fatigue Failure of FL Alloy K5

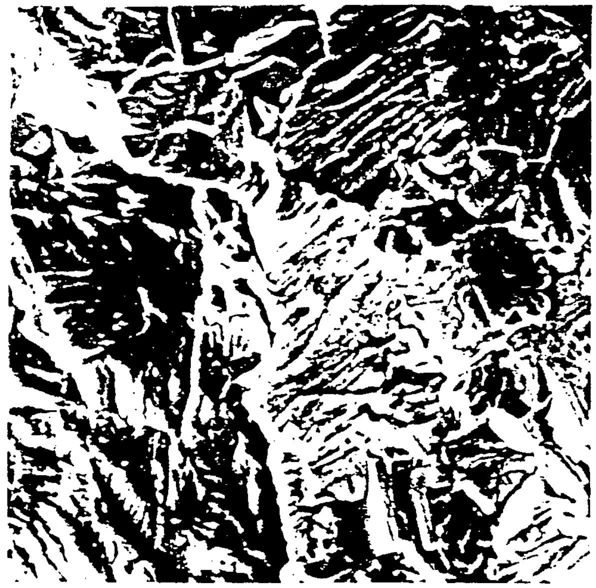
(R=0.1 / 870°C / Air)

3

σ_{max}=350 MPa / N_f=9.6x10^5

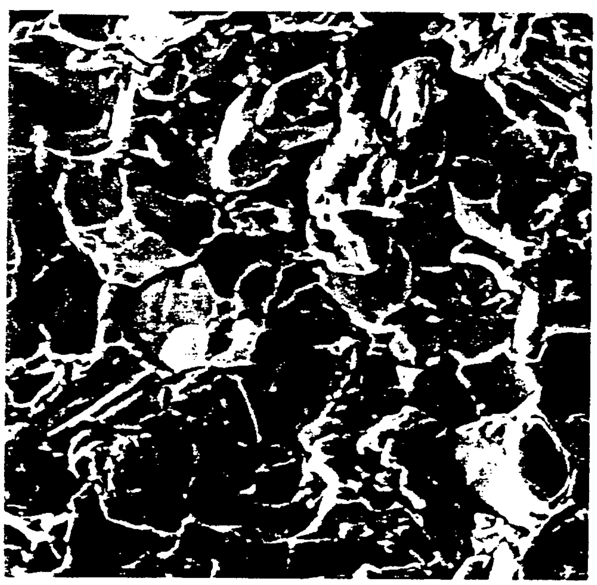
σ_{max}=250 MPa / N_f=1.63x10^7

Near CI Site

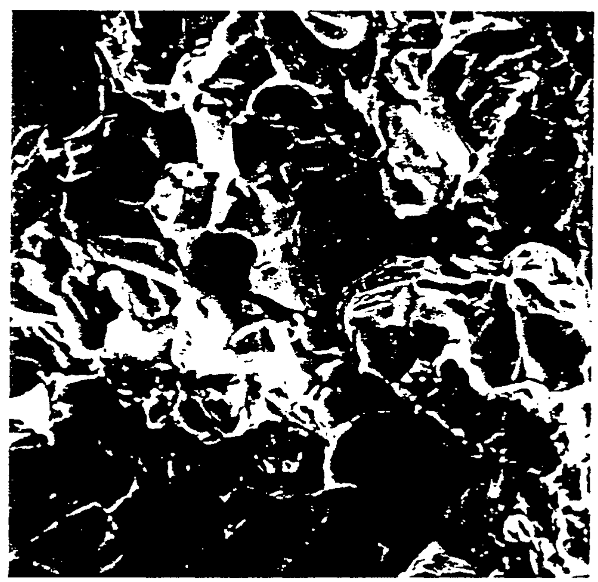


Near CI

10 μm



Away from CI



Away from CI

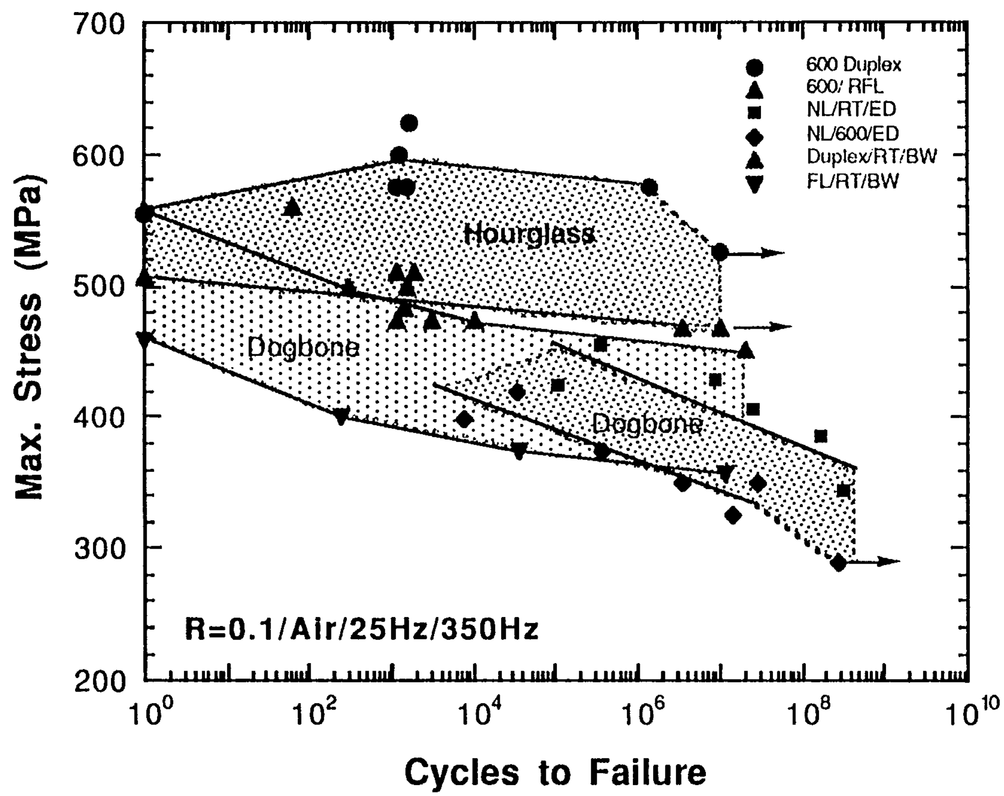
σ_m = 625 MPa / c_f = 1629

σ_m = 575 MPa / c_f = 1.36×10^6

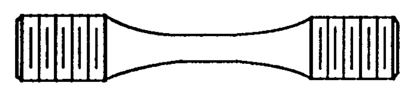
Fatigue Fracture of a Duplex Alloy K5 at 600°C in Air

(R = 0.1;   UTS = 583 MPa)

Specimen Geometry Effect at <BDTT



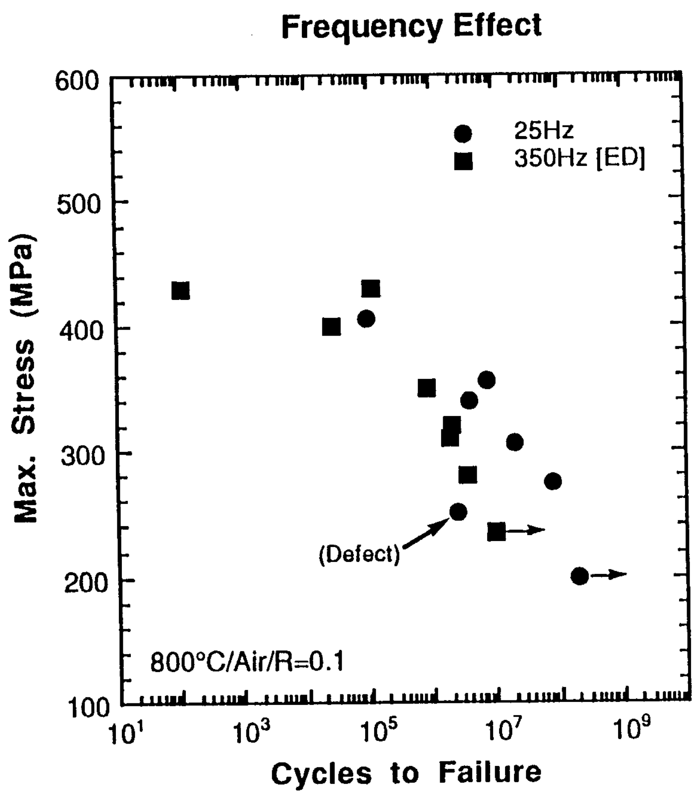
(Hourglass)

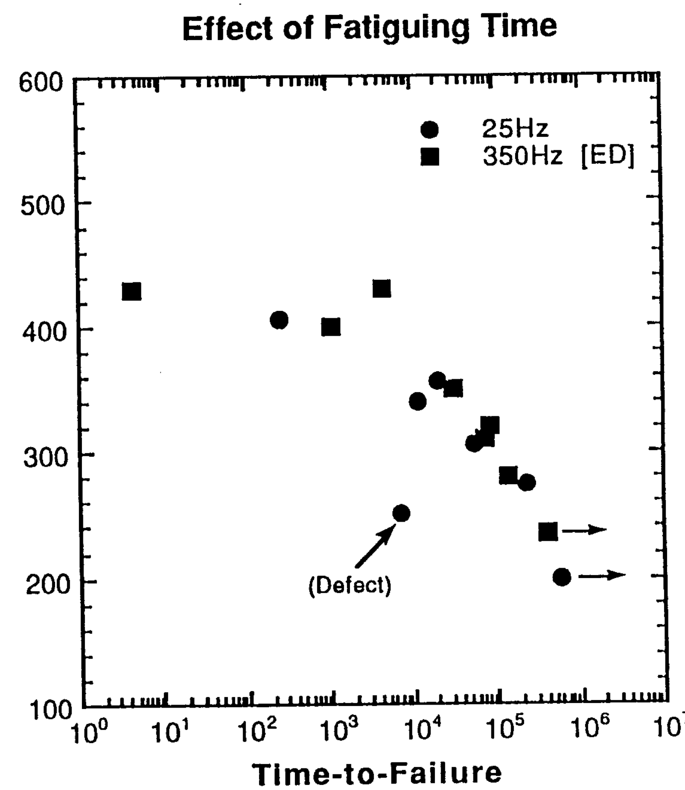


(Dogbone)

HCF of Alloy K5 in Duplex at 800°C

(Effect of Frequency and Fatiguing Time)





Effect of Frequency on HCF
(at 800°C)

High Stress Regime ($\sigma_{max} > \sigma_y$)

Frequency-dependent (need investigation)
High-rate deformation

Low Stress Regime ($\sigma_{max} > \sigma_y$)

Frequency-independent
Time-dependent
Creep deformation important

Creep Fatigue

Suggested at Low Stresses
Mean Stress: $\sigma_{avg} = (\sigma_{max} + \sigma_{min})/2$

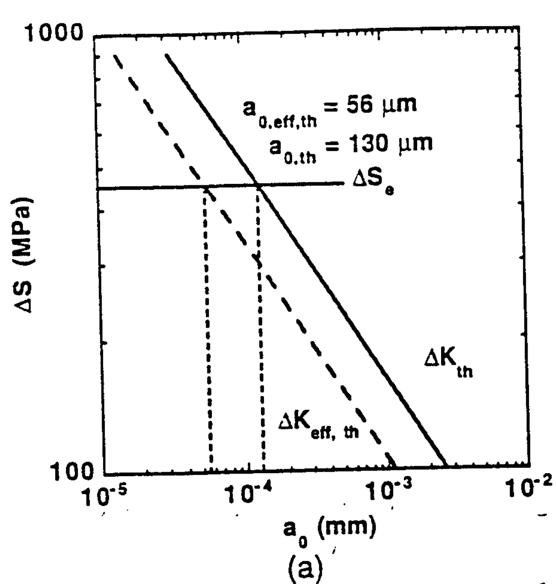
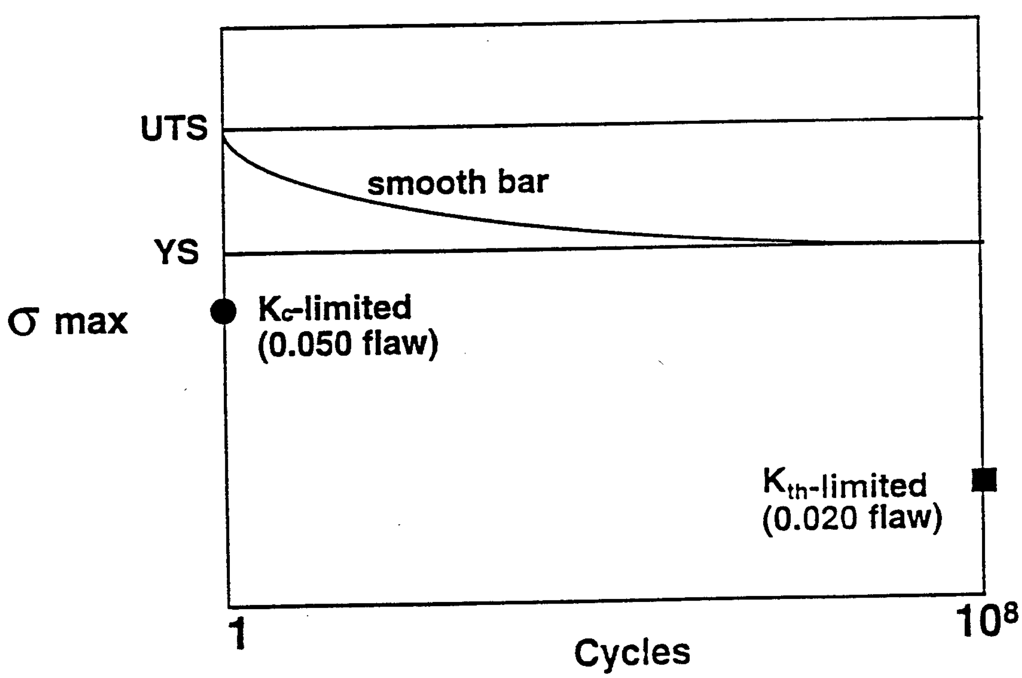
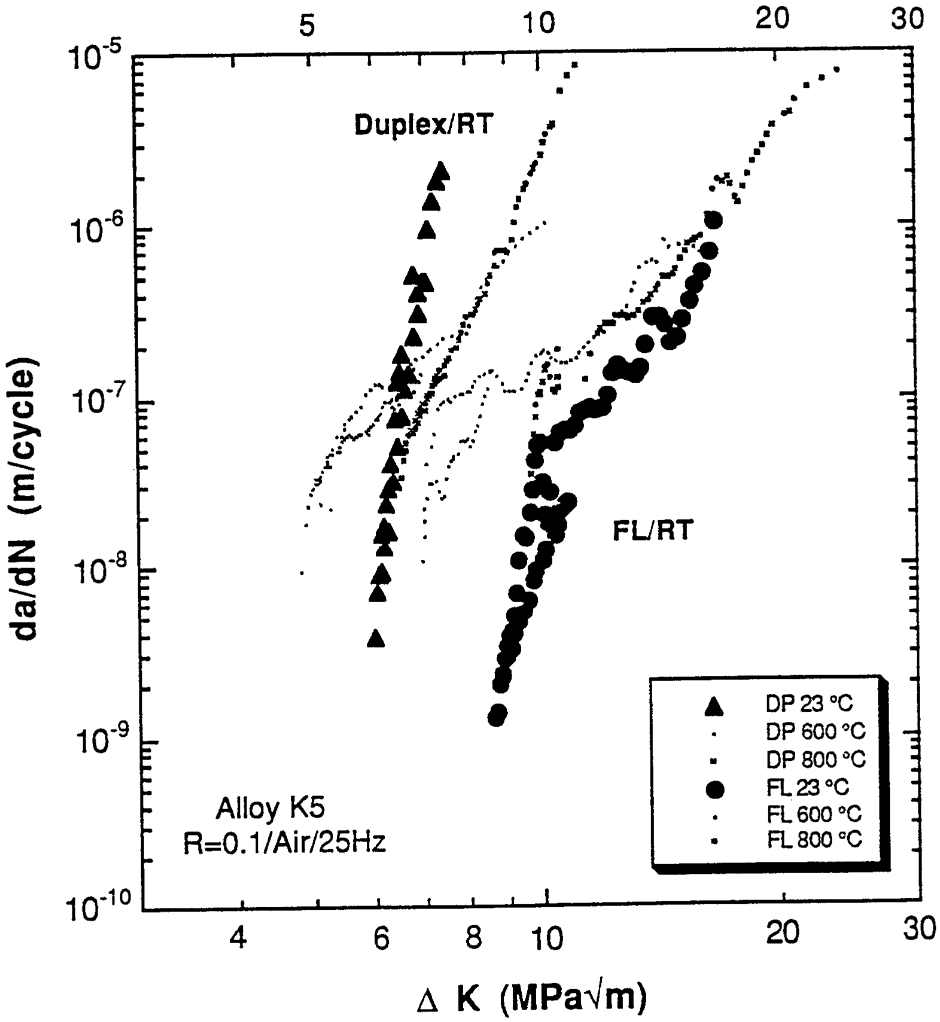


Figure 10. Crack-size dependence of the threshold stress range below which specimen failure will not occur in the alloy K5 in the (a) duplex and (b) lamellar conditions.



FCG of Alloy K5



Fatigue Deformation and Failure

- Fatigue behavior in gamma alloys consists of:

  Deformation period (remarkably long),
  Crack initiation and growth (to a critical size)
  Rapid crack propagation (to failure)

- Below BDTT, flat SN curves are observed. The fatigue strength is controlled by tensile properties.

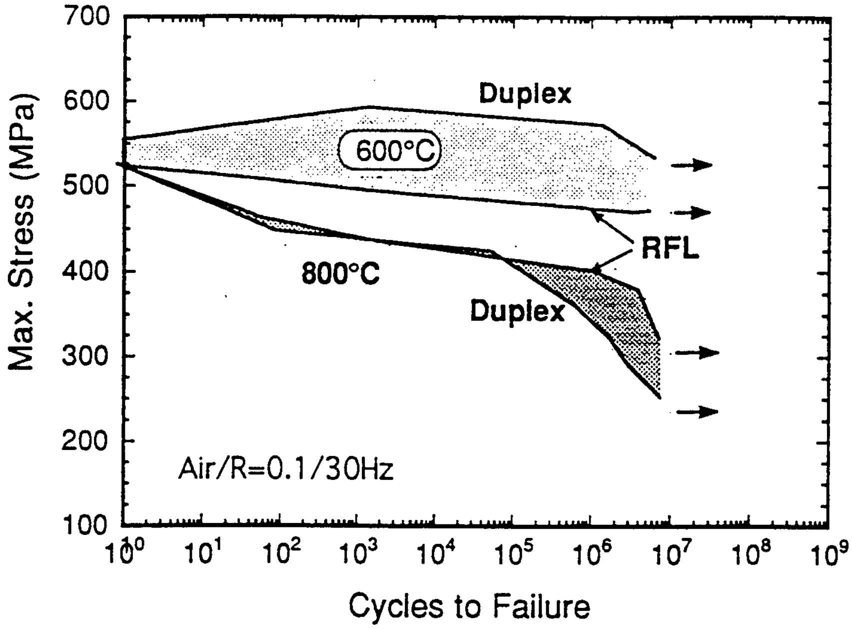
  Duplex microstructure (preferred)

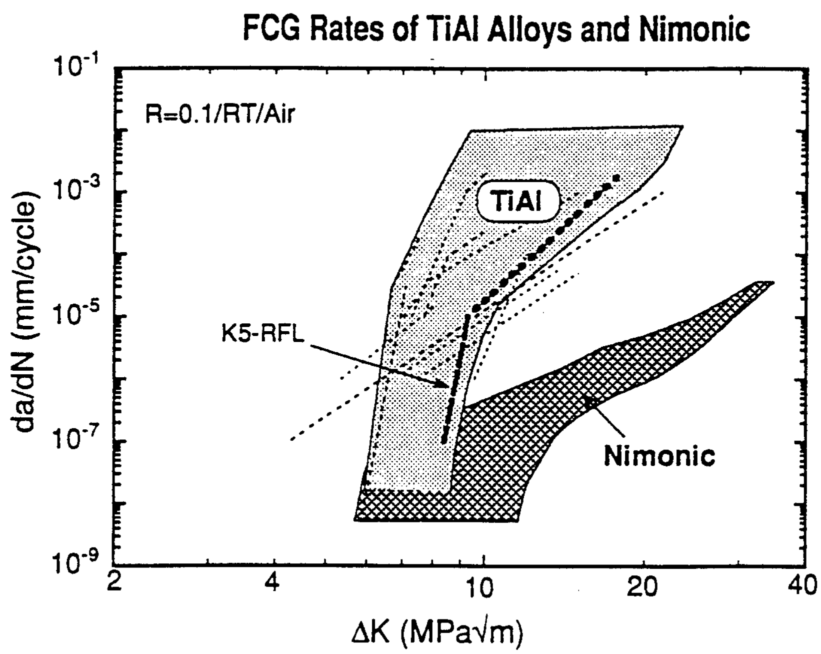
  Above BDTT, fatigue life depends on tensile deformation behavior under high applied stress (>YS). Under low stresses (<YS), fatigue strength appears related to creep resistance.

  Fully-lamellar microstructure (preferred)

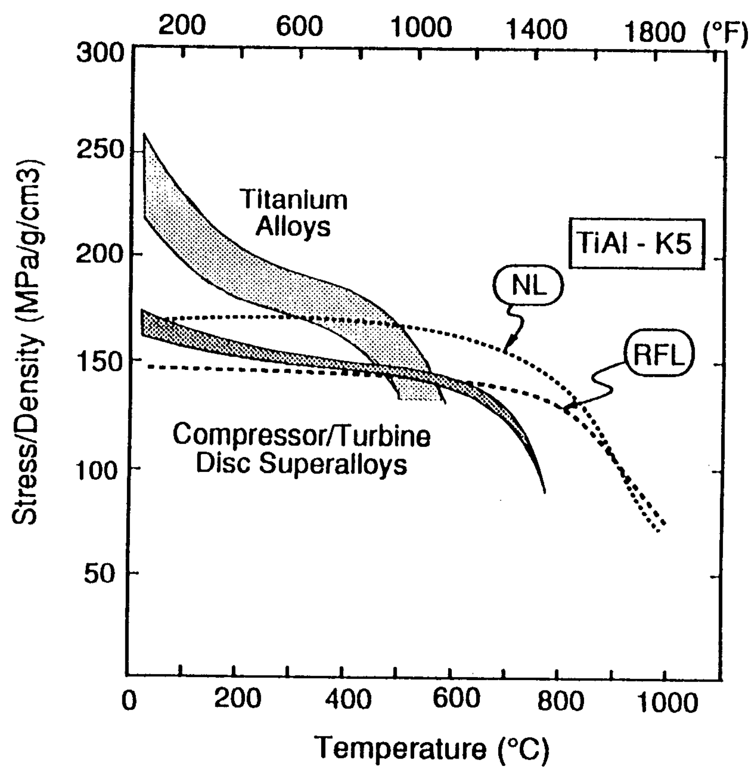
- Fracture takes place transgranularly below BDTT and boundary fracture becomes predominant at higher temperatures.

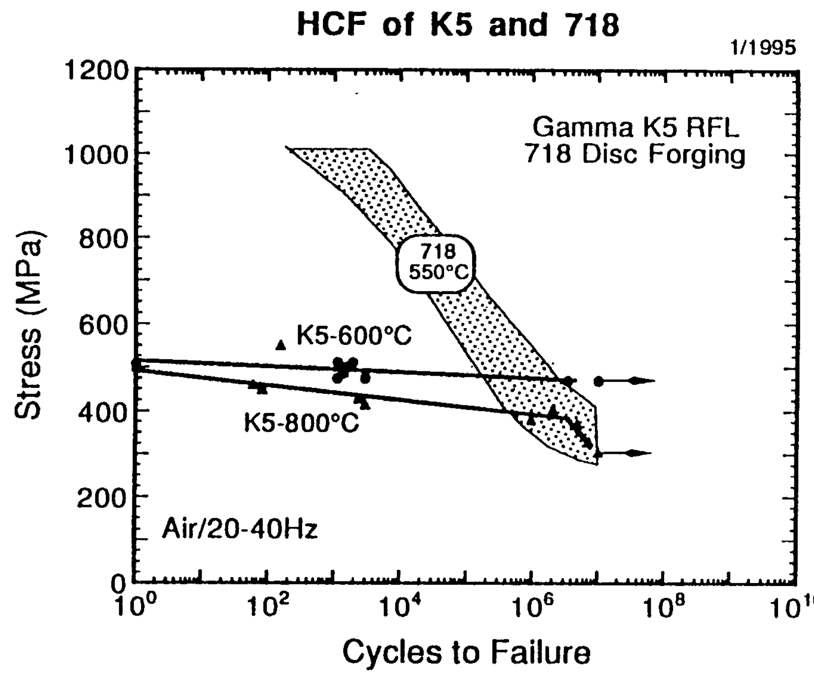
Fatigue Behavior





Alloy K5 vs. Disk Superalloys





Alloy Design

Alloy Selection

Microstructural Optimization

- Considerations
  - Mechanical Data and Behavior
  - Damage-Tolerance & Life-Prediction
  - Microstructural Controllability
- Derive Optimum Microstructures
- Devise Process & Treatment Schemes

Chemistry Modification

- Promote Desired Microstructures
- Improve Mechanical Behavior
- Enhance Environmental Resistance

Design of Microstructures

- Property Requirements
- Dimensional Considerations
- Component-Specific Microstructures
- Scaled-up Process Development

Designed Microstructures

Refined FL (RFL)

Alloy Modification
Innovative Heat Treatments

TMT Lamellar (TMTL)

Boron Addition
Heat Treatments

TMP Lamellar (TMPL)

Extrusion
Forging
Aging

Aligned Lamellar

Directionally Solidified (DS)
Directionally Worked : DELM; DFLM

Other Types: Under Exploration

Chemistry Modification

(Standard: NG, DP, NL and FL)

Optimized Microstructural Features
(Wrought Alloys)

Lamellar Structure Base

Grain Size: 50-400 μm

GB Morphology

Slip Transmission
Bond Strength

Lamellar Spacing < 2μm

Strength; Strain-to-Failure
Toughness; Creep

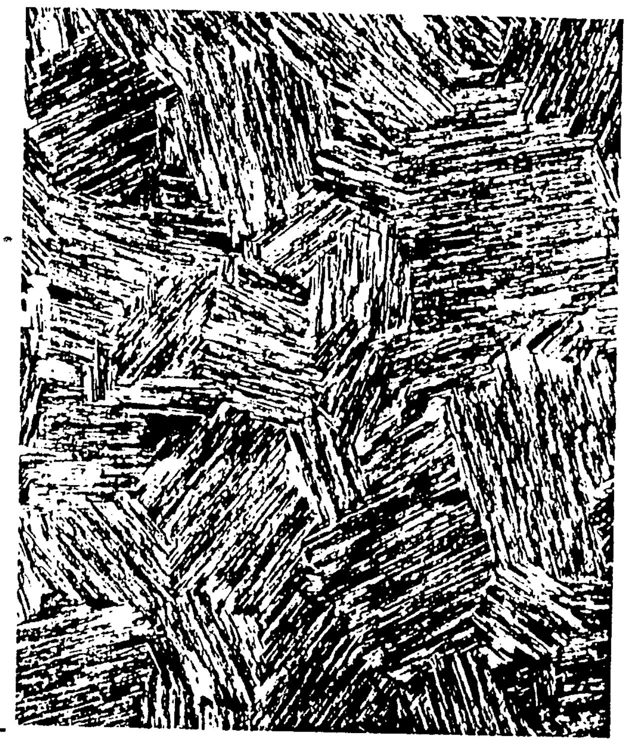
α_2 **Volume Fraction:** 5-30 %

Strength; Ductility; Toughness
Anisotropy

Texture Consideration

Duplex Microstructures (?)

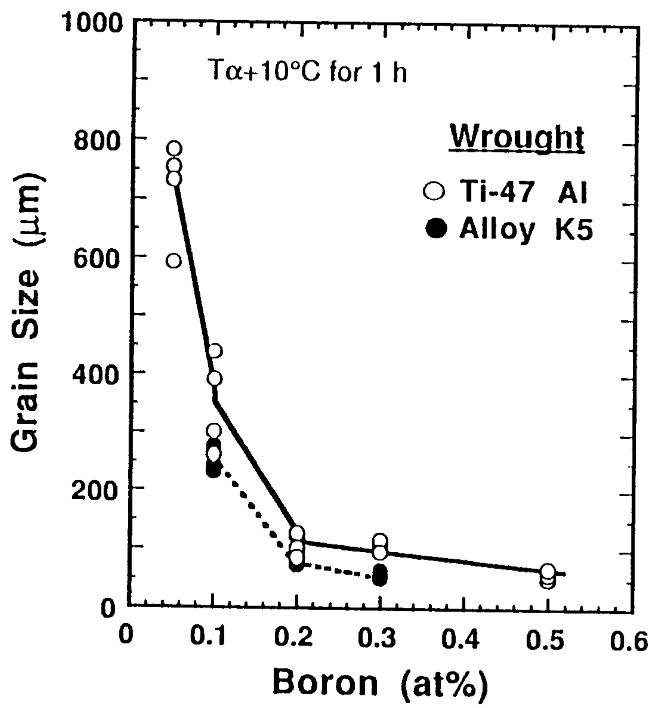
RFL vs. TMTL Microstructures

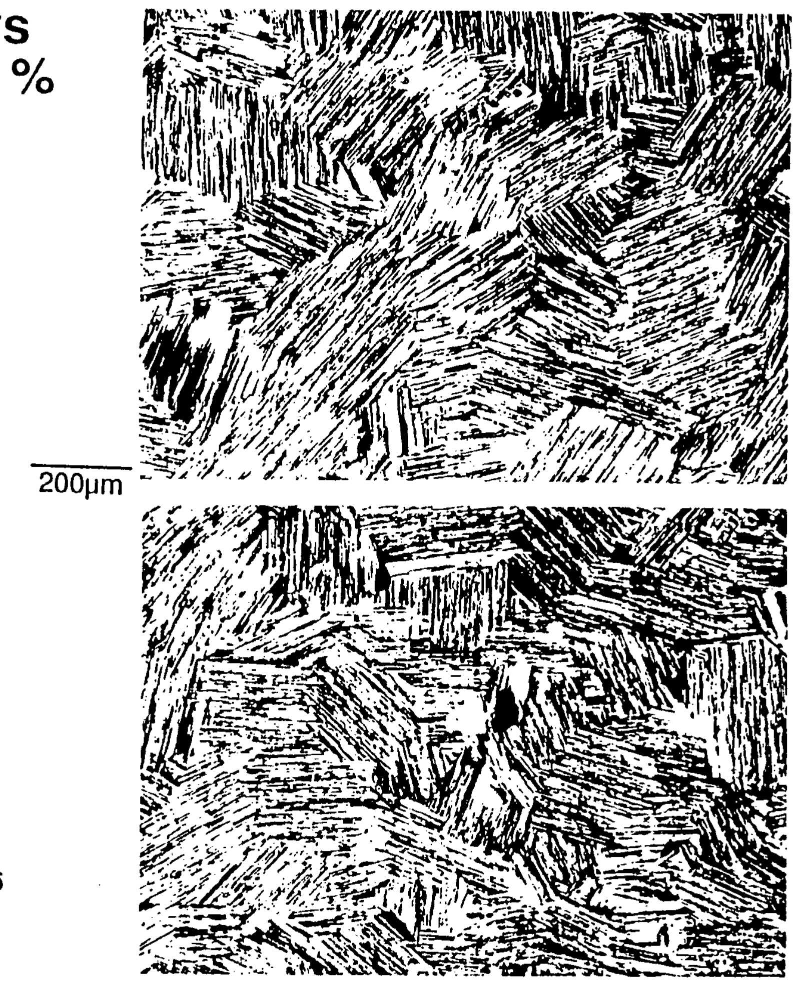


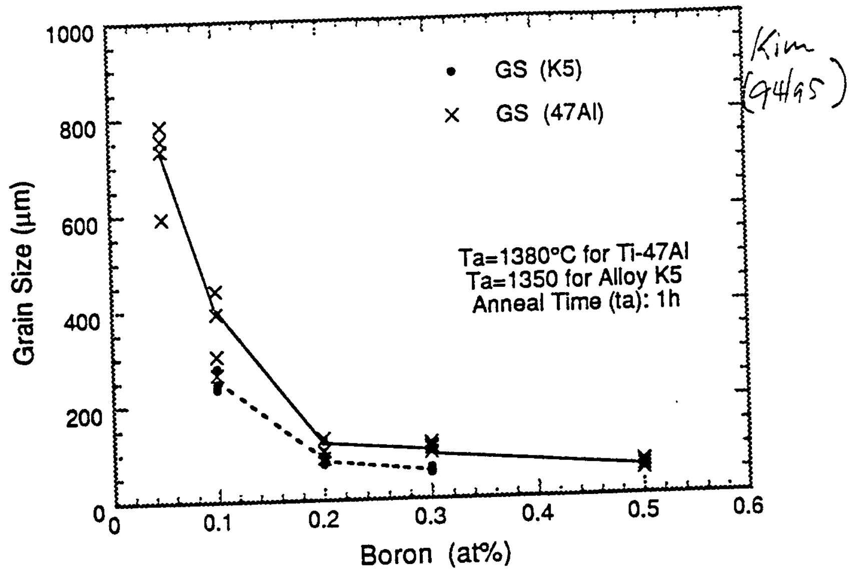
100 μm

TMT Lamellar Microstructures

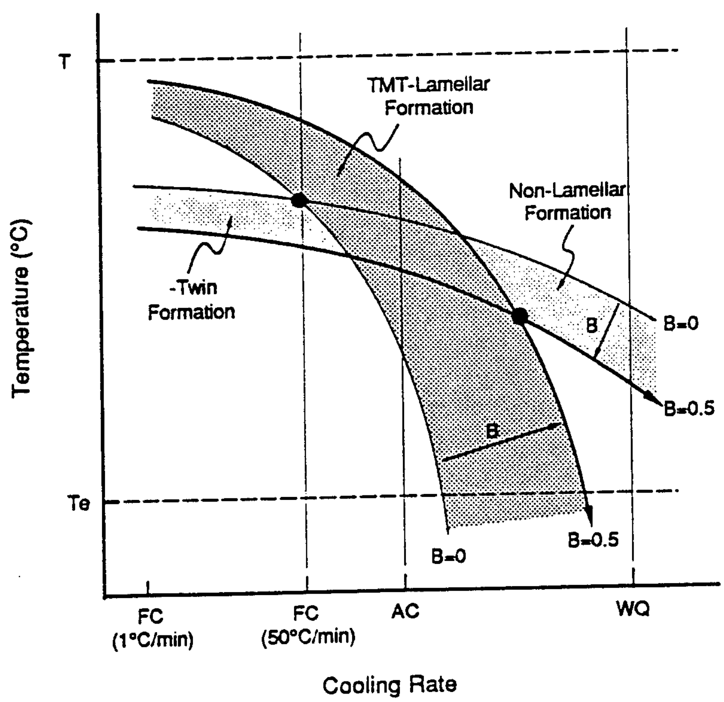
Wrought Processed Alloys
Boron Additions: 0.05-0.5 %
HW plus Alpha Treatment
Advantages/Disadvantages



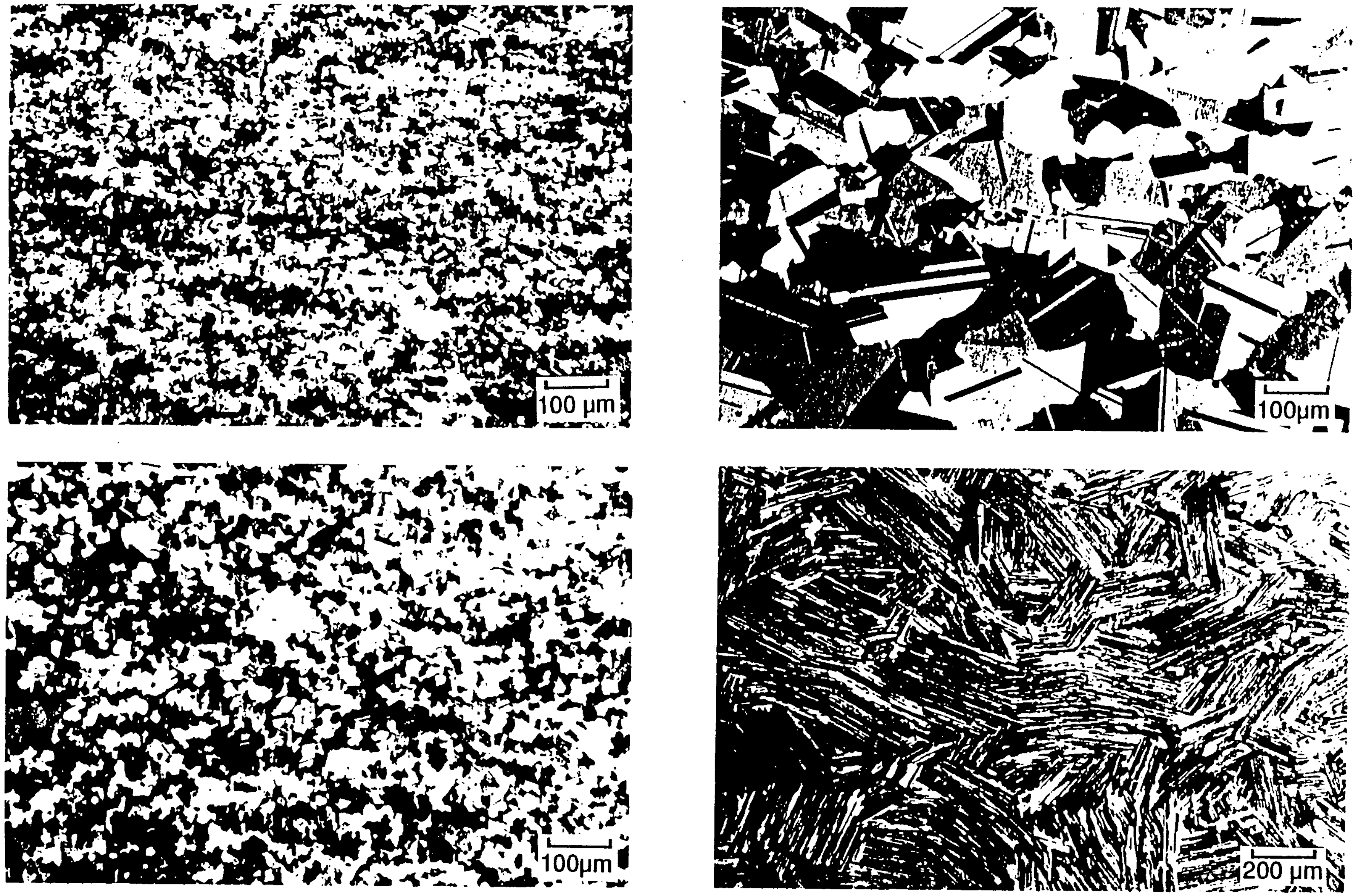




GS vs Boron Content in Gamma Alloys



Cooling-Rate and Boron -Content on Alpha Decomposition



Alloy K1: **As-Forged; Near Gamma; Duplex; and TMTL microstructures**

Ti-47Al-0.05B

Ti-47Al-0.10B

Ti-47Al-0.24B

Forged and **TMT-Lamellar Treated** (1370°C/1h/FC/1000°C/AC)

100 μm

FC/900°C/AC

FC/1300°C/AC

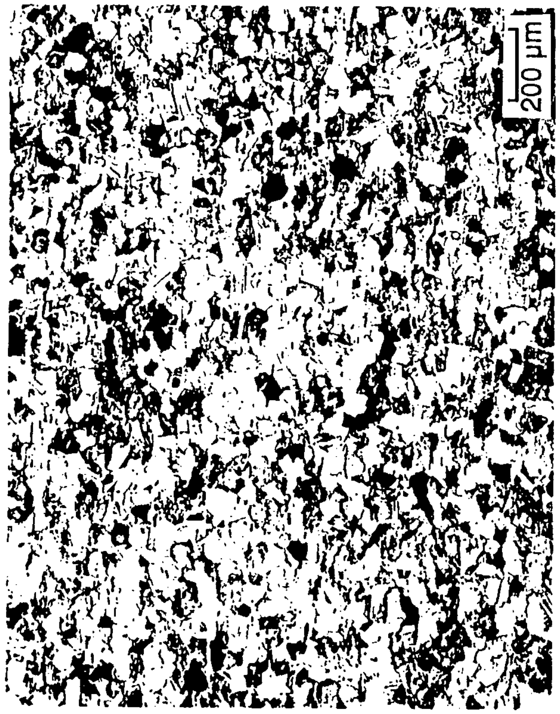
AC

Alloy K7: **Alpha-Treated** (1390°C/30min) **and Cooled Differently**

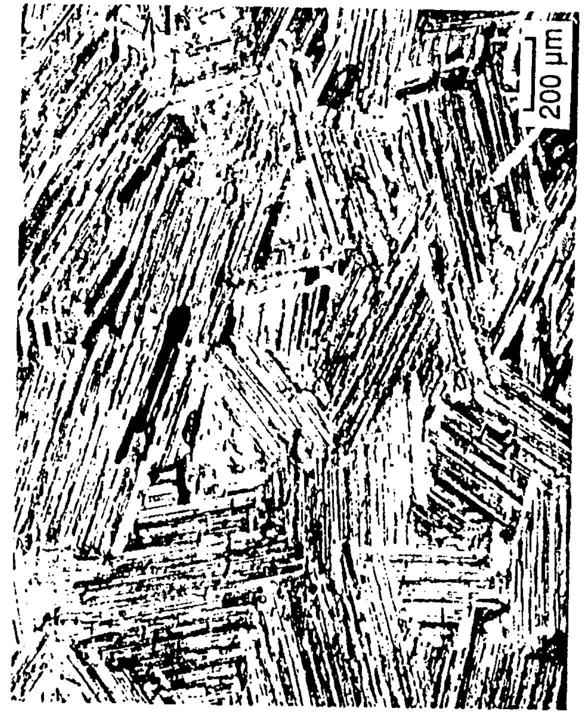
FC/1200°C/AC

AC

Alloy K6: **Alpha-Treated** (1370°C/1h) **and Cooled Differently**



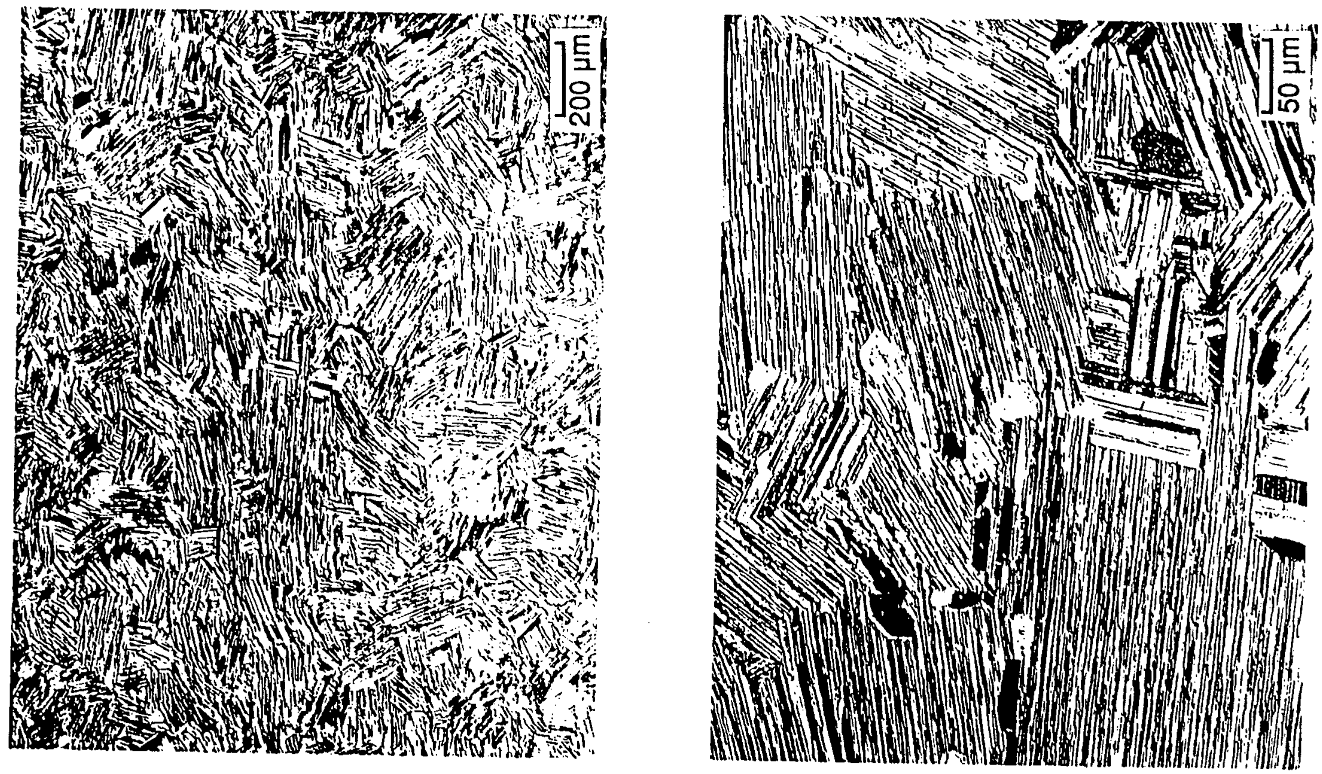
200 μm



Duplex

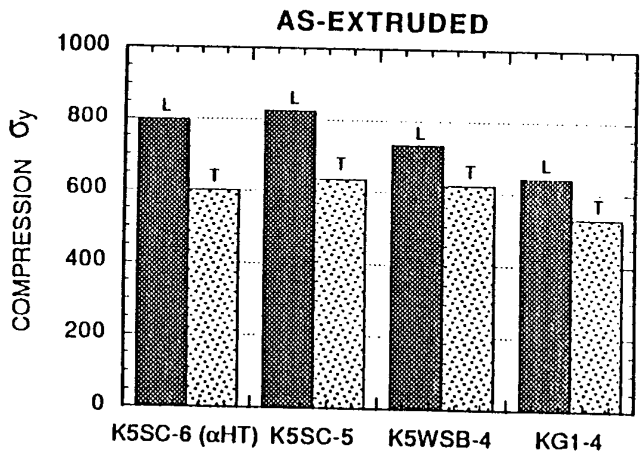
TMTL

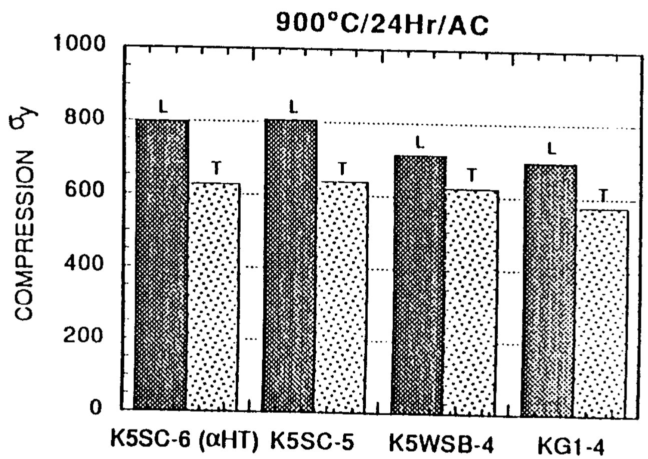
Alloy K2 (Ti-46.8Al-2Cr-4.0Nb-0.3B): **Boride Distribution**



Alloy K7: **TMT-Treated** (1390°C/1.5h/AC) **and Annealed** (1300°C/24h/AC)

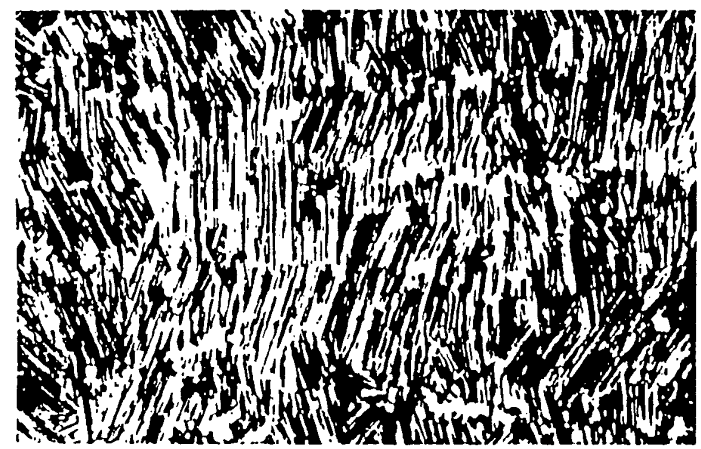
TMP Lamellar Microstructures





Kim (95)

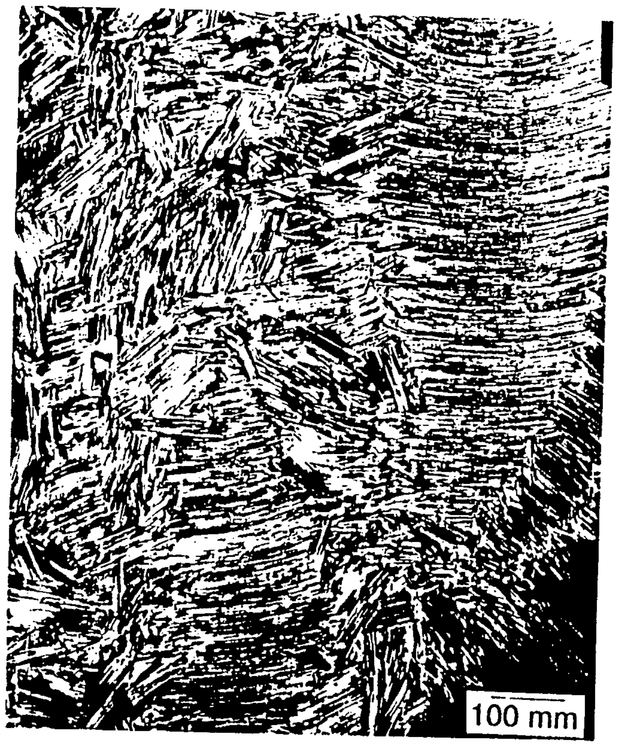
L



T

K5SC Alloy TMPL Extrusion LT-Section

5

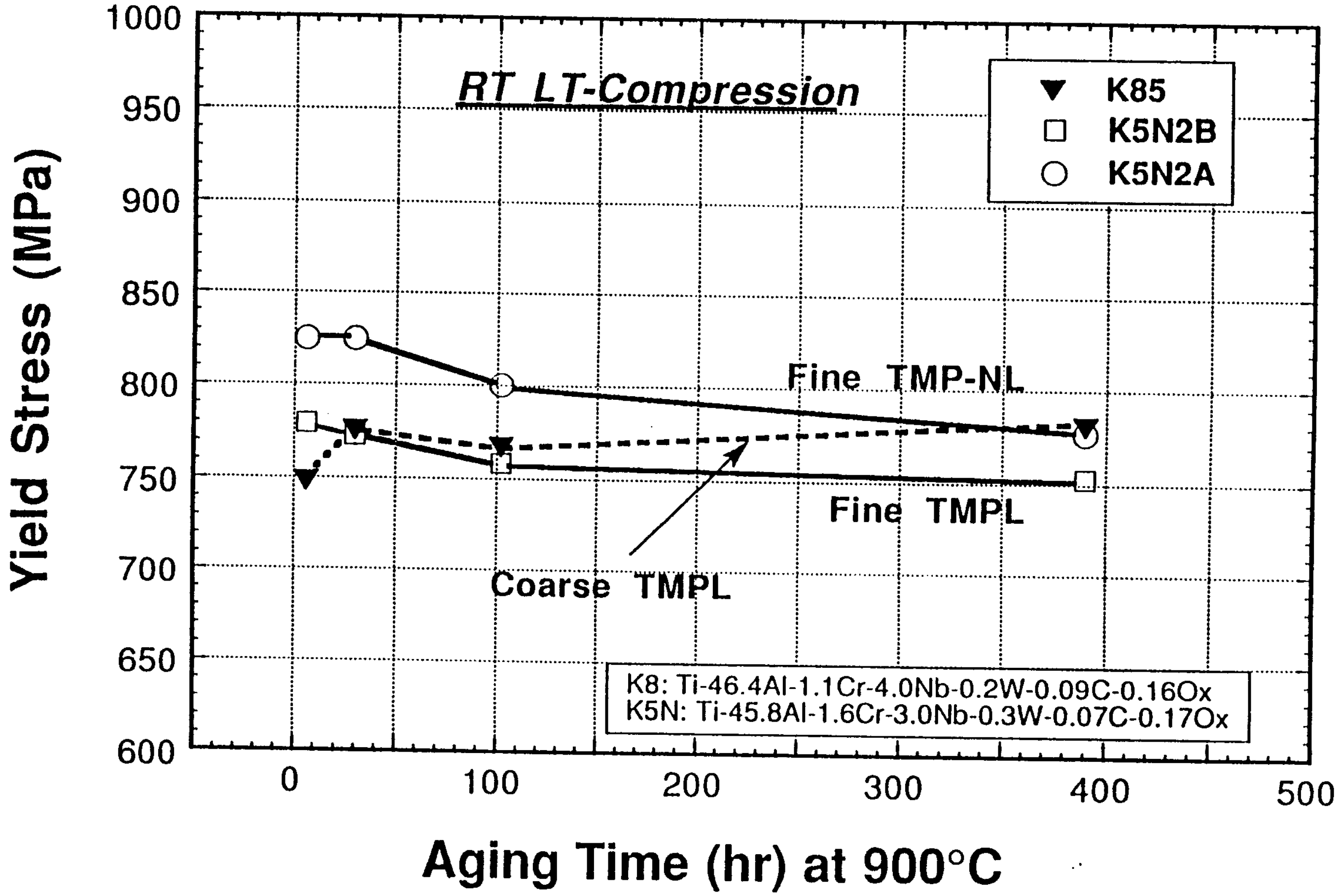


Transverse

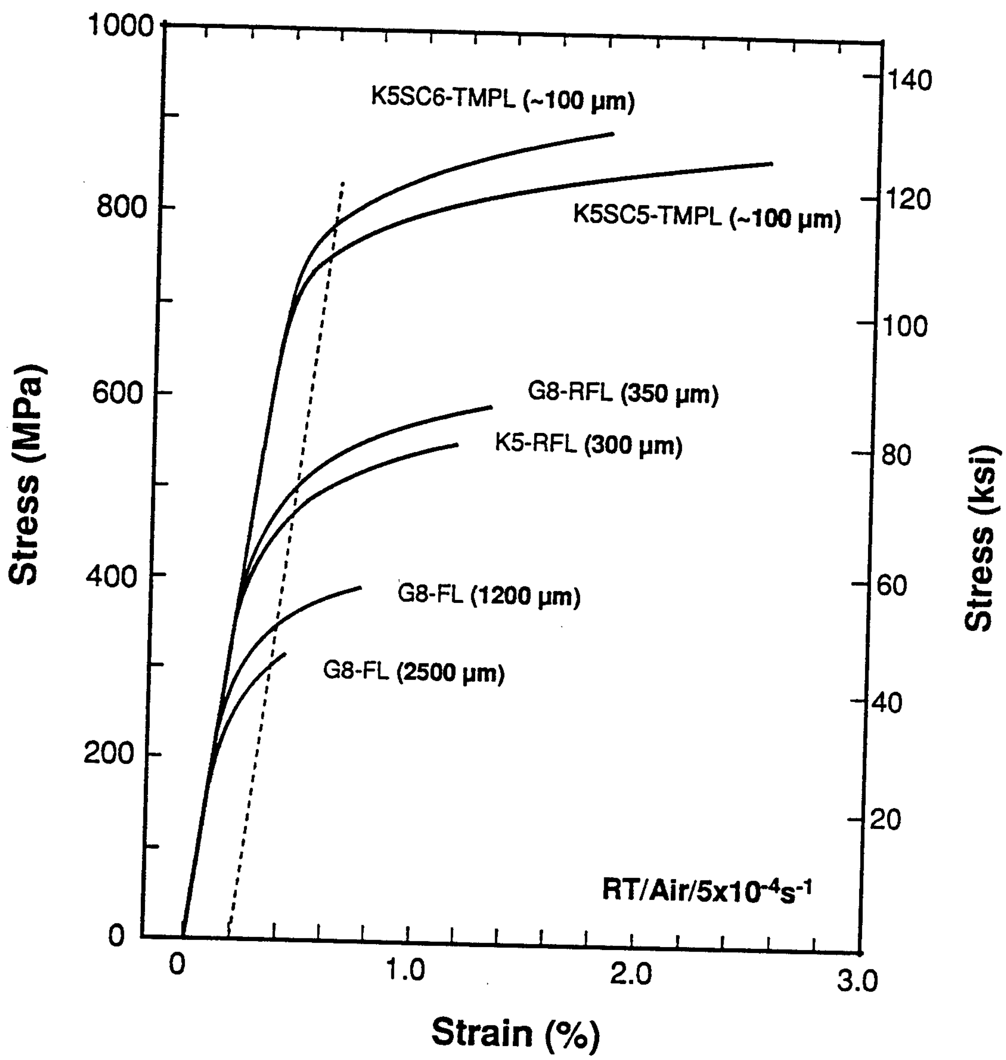
Longitudinal

A TMP Microstructure in a 4822 Extrusion

Thermal Stability of TMP Lamellar Extrusions

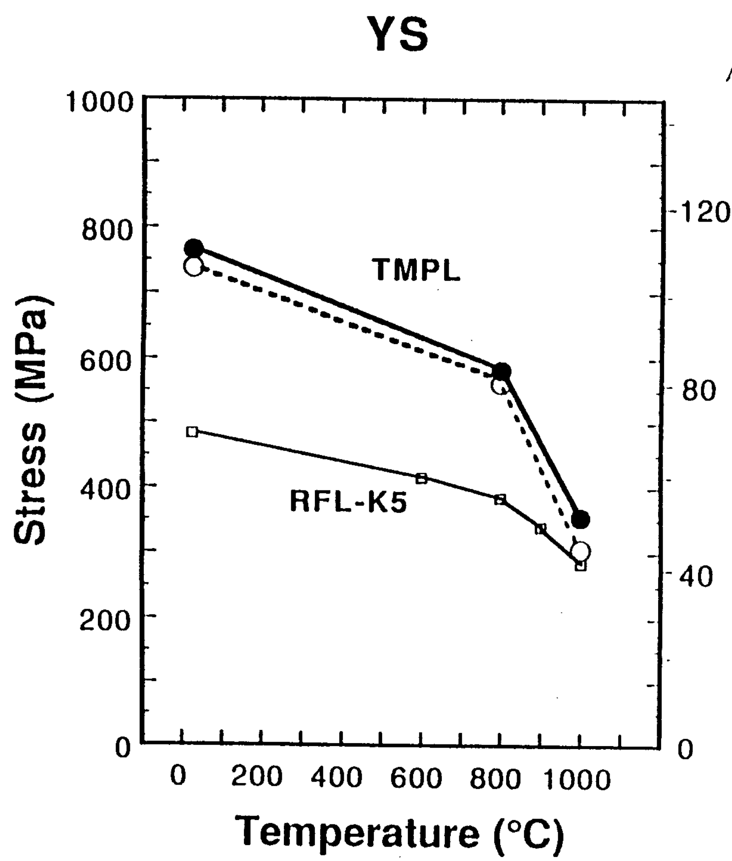


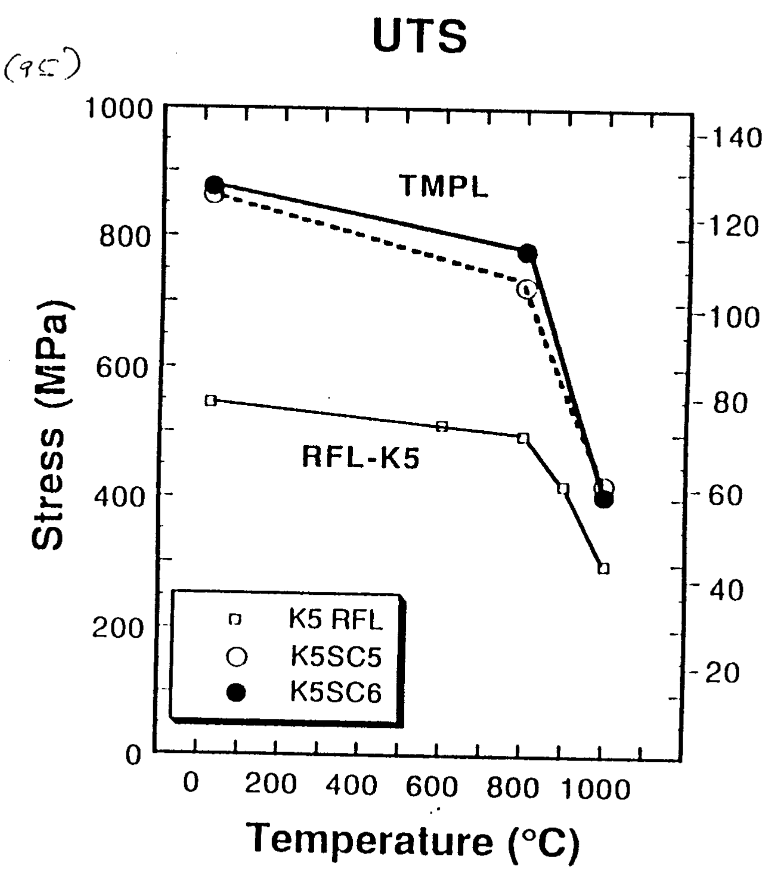
Flow Curves of Lamellar Alloys

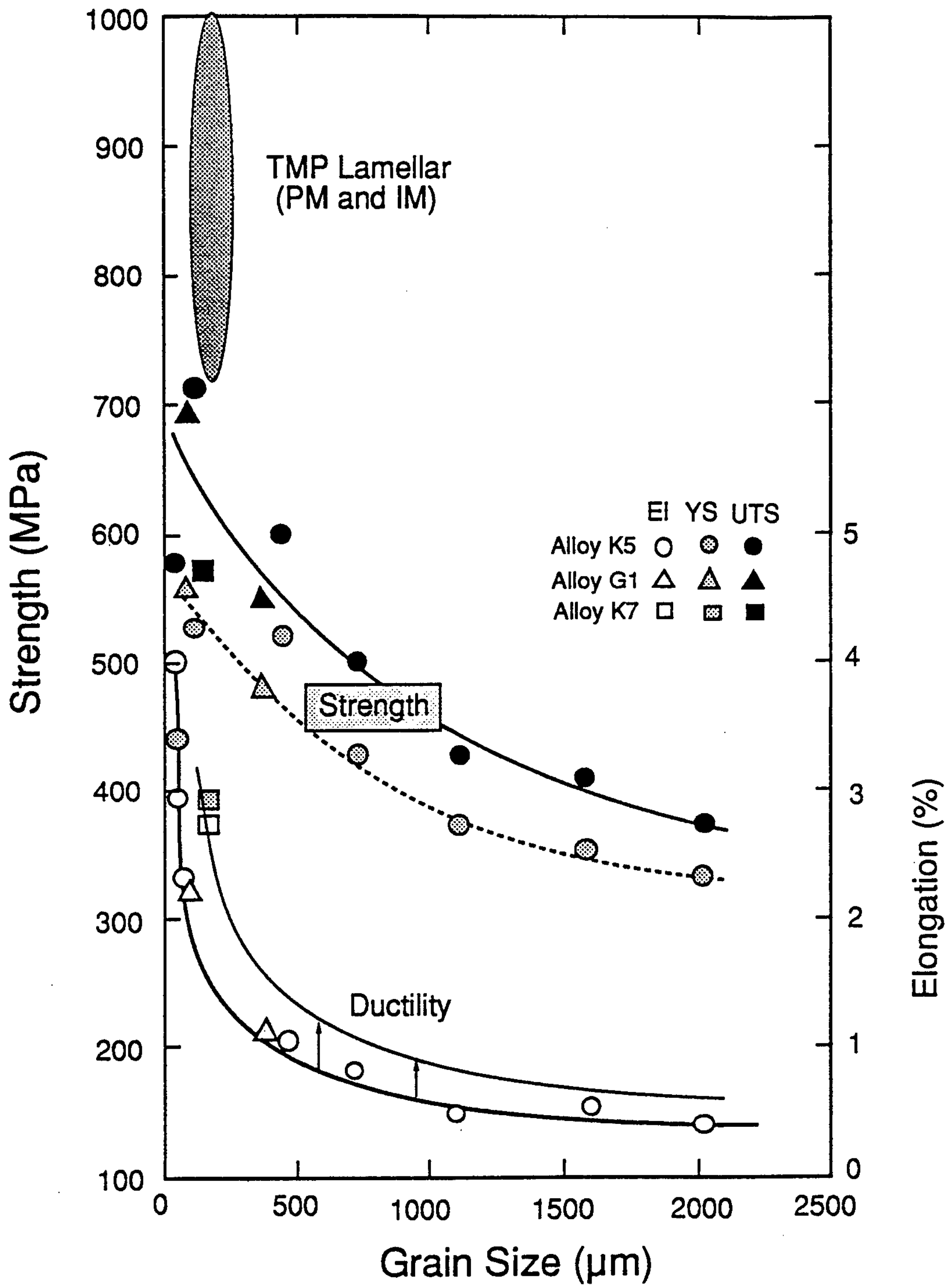


Strengths of RFL/TMPL Gamma Alloys

Kim (95)

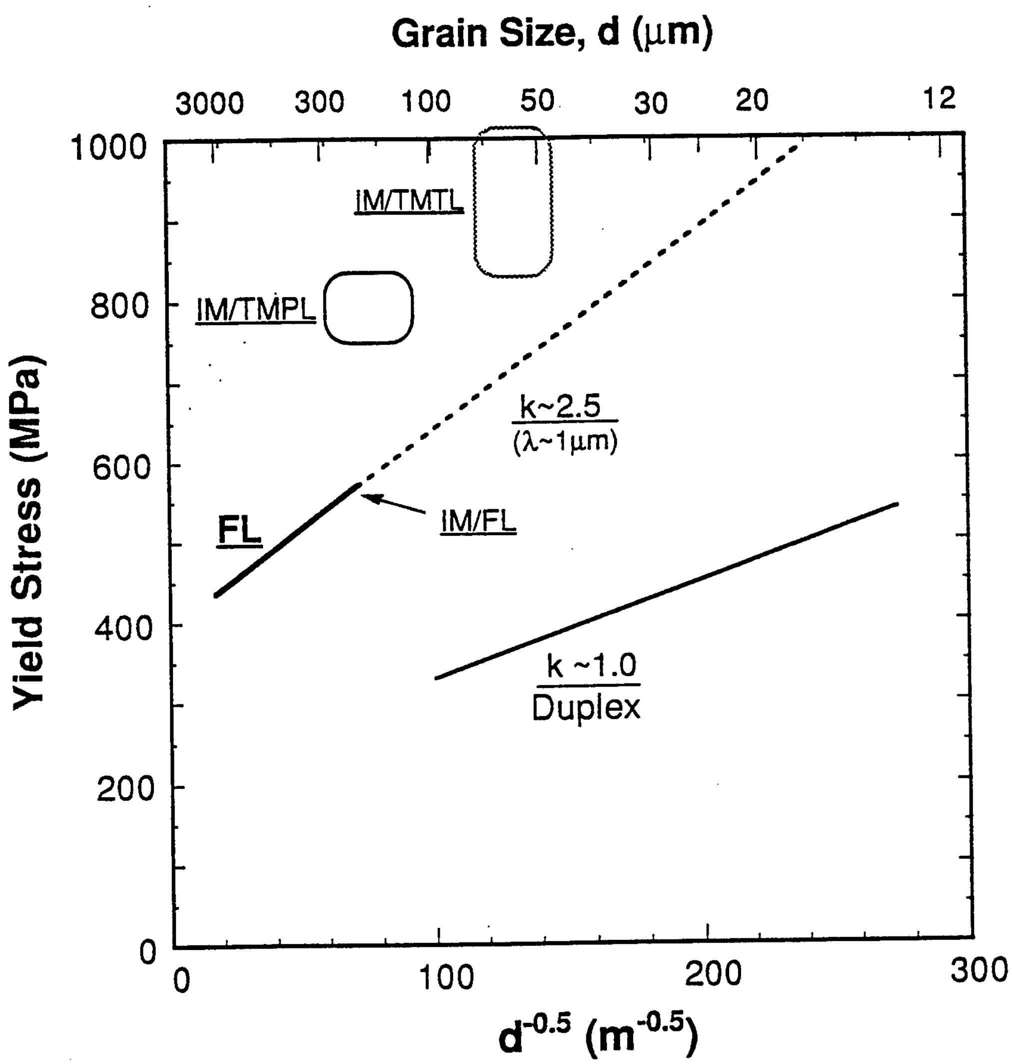




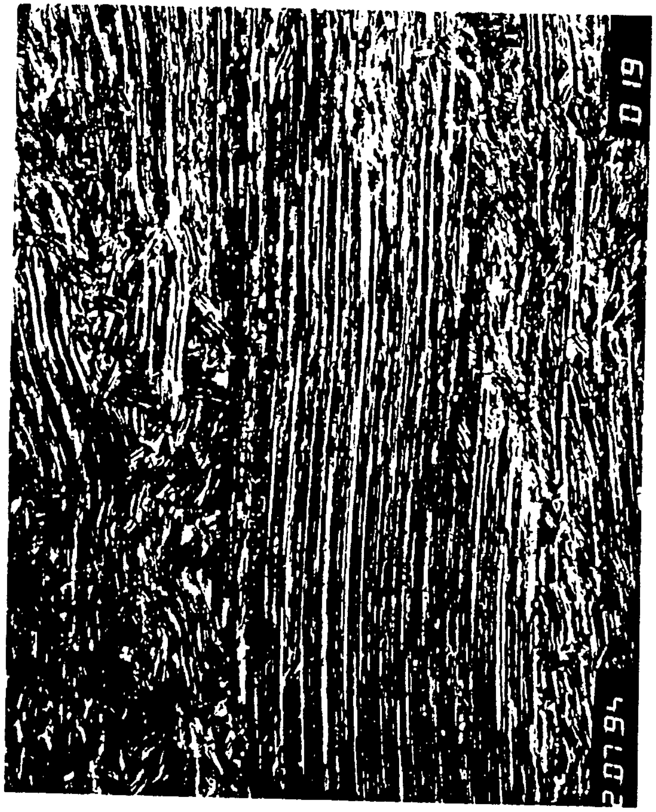


MIcrostructure on RT Tensile Properties

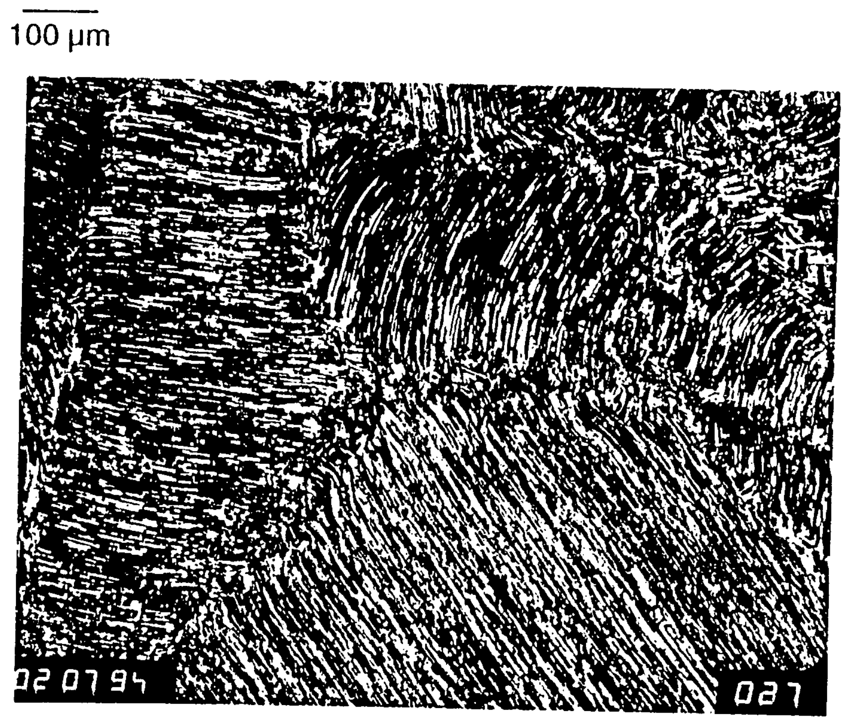
GS/LS/YS Relations in TiAl FL Alloys



5



Longitudinal (L)

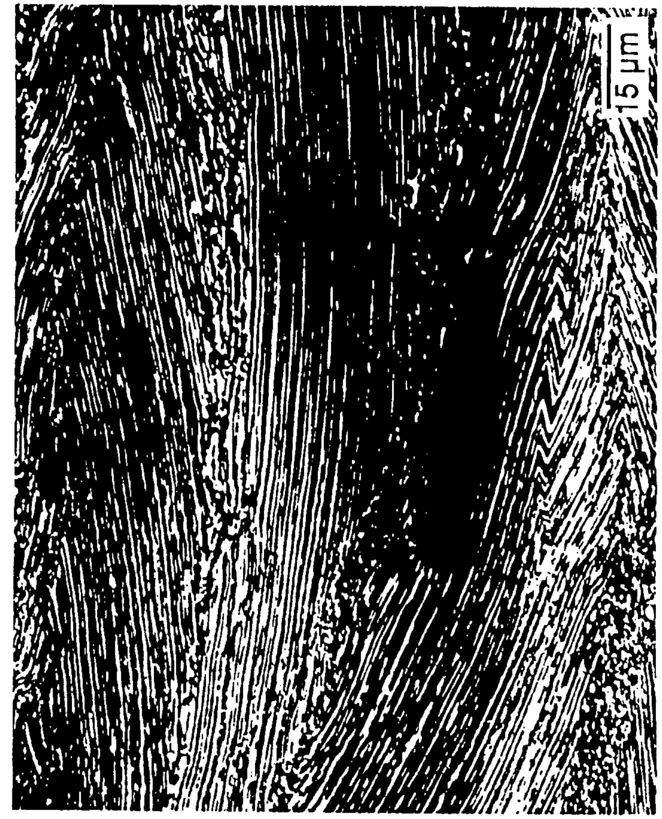


Long-Transverse (LT)

Alloy K8 TMP-Lamellar Extrusion

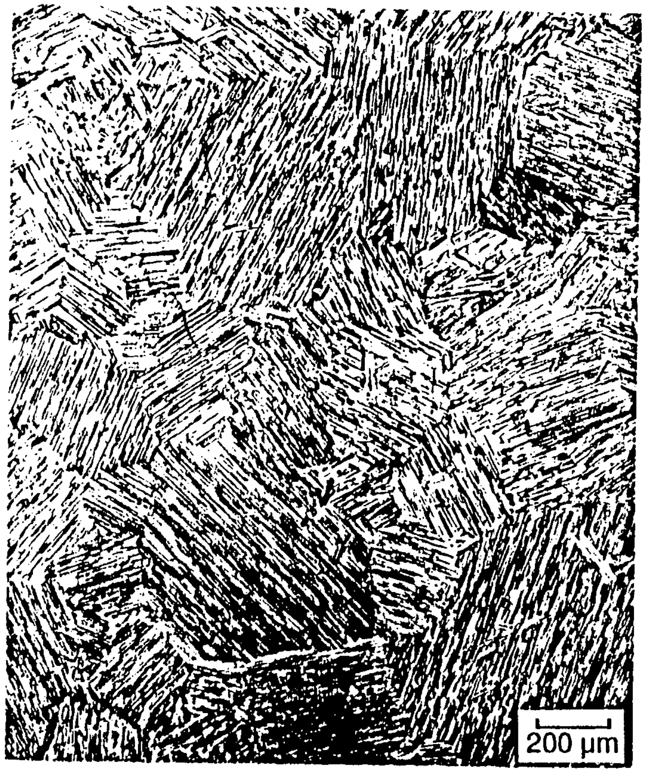
60 18 6

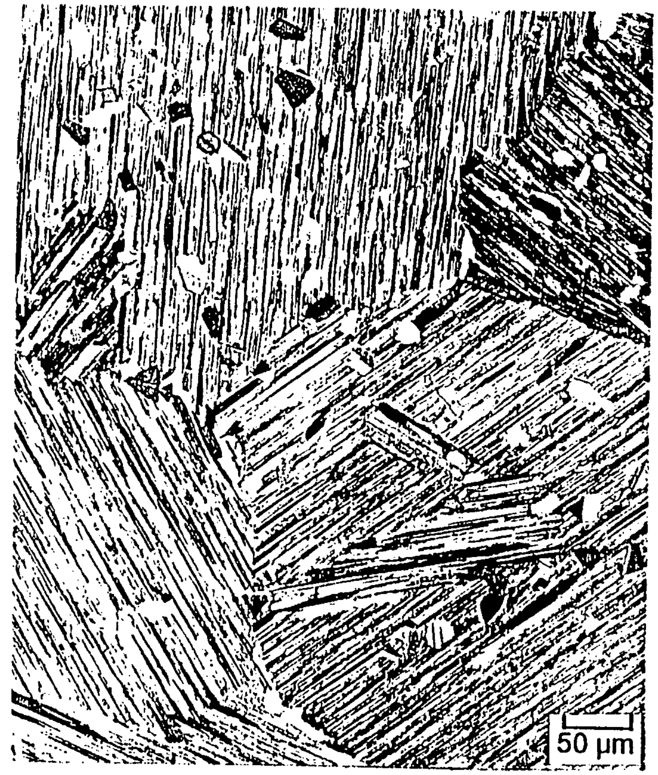
Alloy K5S: **Effect of Ram Speed on the Alpha-Forged Microstructure**



K5S (Ti-46.2Al-2Cr-3Nb-0.2W-0.2Si): **Directionally Alpha-Forged**

3



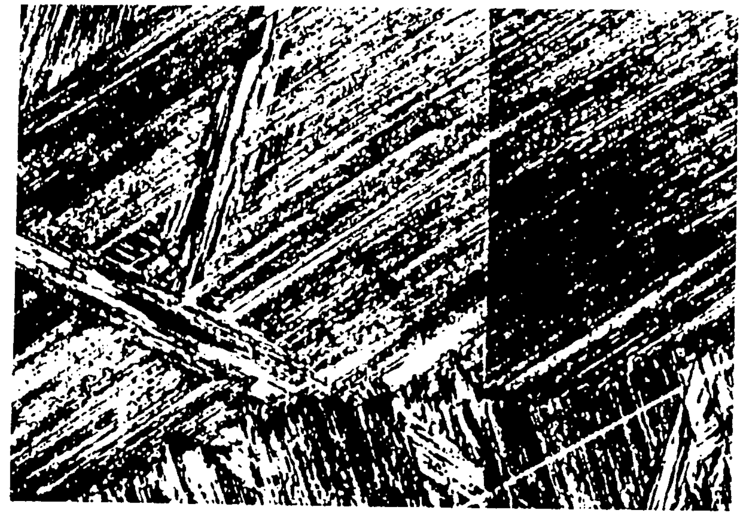


A Discrete Lamellar Structure in Alloy K5

3

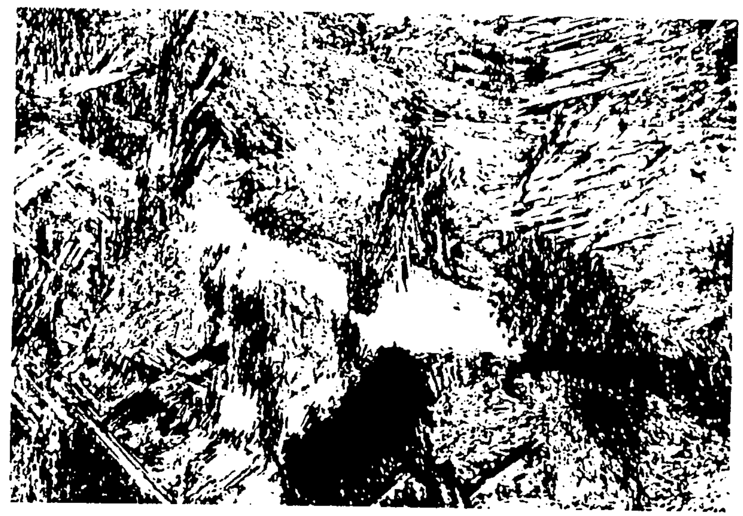
250 μm

FC: YS/UTS/e_f=293MPa/310MPa/0.14%



FC: 297/360/0.36

AC: 460/543/0.82



WQ: 516/579/0.5

Cooling Rate vs Microstructure/Tensile-Properties in α-Treasted Alloy G8

HIGH TEMPERATURE MATERIALS

Advances in Microstructural Control

WL/MLL — Metals & Ceramics Division

Gamma Microstructure/Property Relationships:

STRUCTURE	YEAR	YS (ksi)	UTS (ksi)	EL (%)	K ($ksi\sqrt{in}$)	CREEP (<950°C)
Duplex (G+L)	1988	65	80	**3-4**	12	Fair
Nearly Lamellar	1990	**90**	**105**	2-2.5	14	Fair
Fully Lamellar	1990	50	75	0.4-0.9	**22-30**	**Very Good**
Cast Nearly Lamellar*	1991	43	58	1.4-2.0	23-28	Good
TMP Lamellar	1991	**85**	**100**	**2-2.5**	**25-30**	Good

*Howment Co,
Cast Ti-48Al-2Mn-2Nb

TMP LAMELLAR STRUCTURE HAS BEST BALANCE OF PROPERTIES

Properties of Titanium-Base Alloys and Superalloys

Property	Ti-Base	Ti_3Al-Base	TiAl-Base	Superalloys
Structure	hcp/bcc	DO19	L1o	fcc/L12
Density (g/cm^3)	4.5	4.1-4.7	3.7-3.9	7.9-8.5
Modulus (GPa)	95-115	110-145	160-180	206
Yield Strength (MPa)	380-1150	700-990	350-600	800-1200
Tensile Strength (MPa)	480-1200	800-1140	440-700	1250-1450
Ductility (%) at RT	10-25	2-10	1-4	10-25
Ductility (%) at HT(°C)	12-50 (550)	10-20 (660)	10-60 (870)	20-80 (870)
Fracture Toughness (MPa/m) at RT	30-60	13-30	12-35	30-90
Creep Limit (°C)	600	750	750^{a}-950^{b}	800-1090
Oxidation Limit (°C)	600	650	800^{*}-950^{+}	870^{*}-1090^{**}

[a] Duplex; [b] Fully-lamellar microstructures; * Uncoated; + ** Coated; + Expected

Component Forming
(Wrought Processing)

Turbine Engine Components

Blades

- Alloy/Microstructures
- Mill product + Machining
- Impression Forging to NNS
  - Isothermal
  - Hot-Die Forming
- Heat Treatment

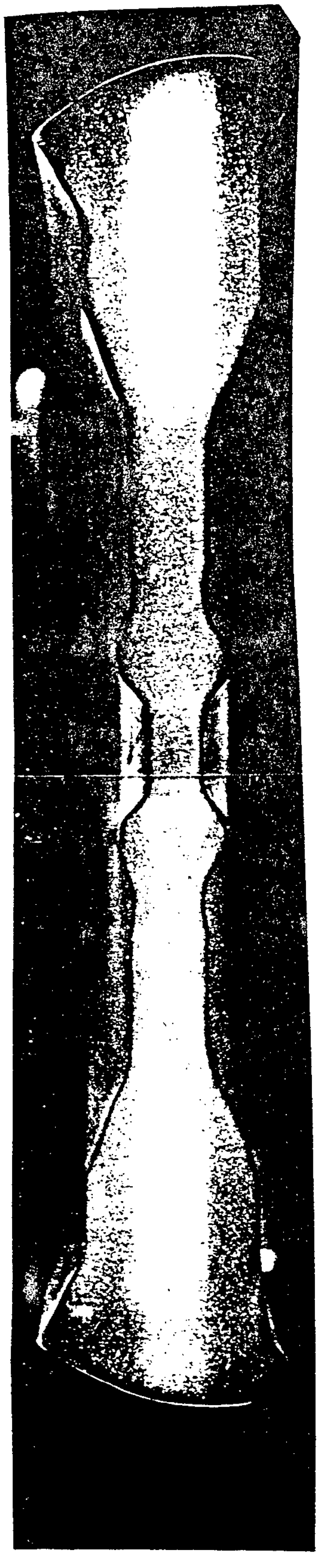
Disks

- Mill Product + Machining
- Impression Forging to NNS
  - Isothermal
  - Hot-Die Forming
- Heat Treatment

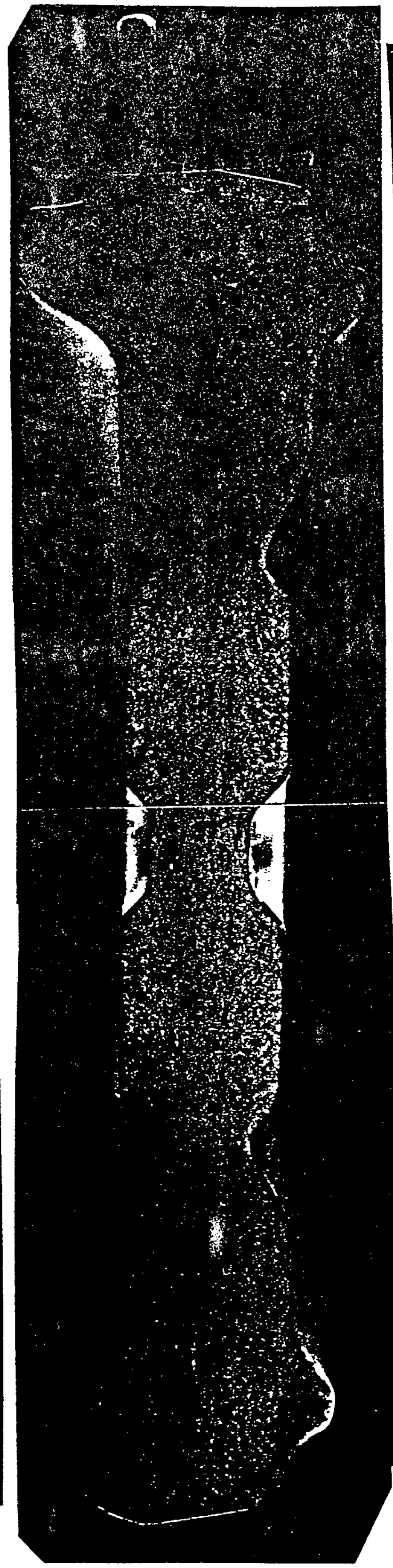
Engine Valves

Automotive Engines

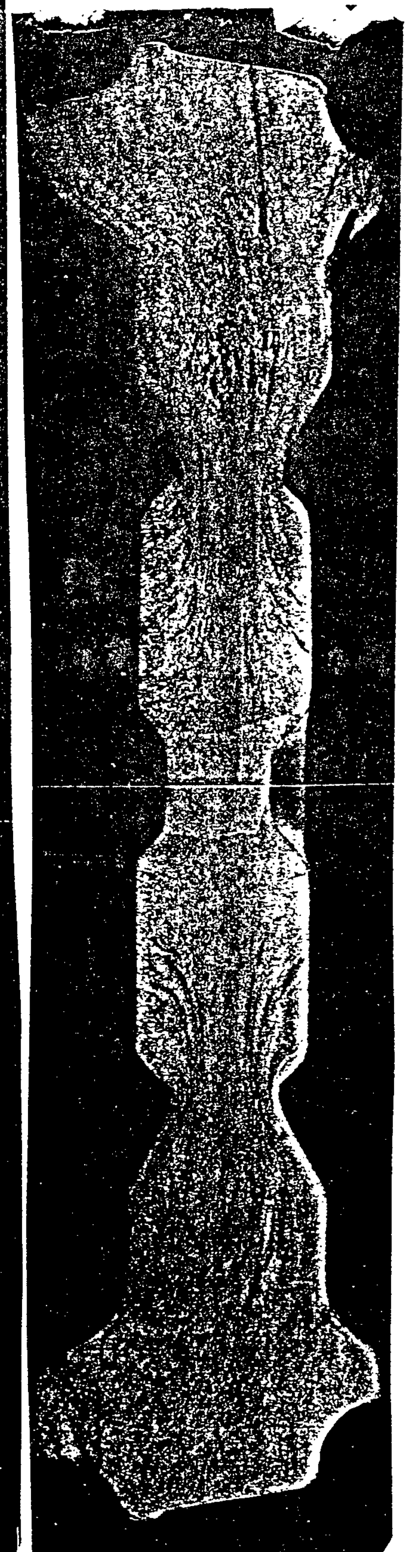
Aircraft Engines



G87



3882



3880

W

Automotive Valve Forming

Cast Valve

Casting

Hipping

Passenger Car

Wrought Valve

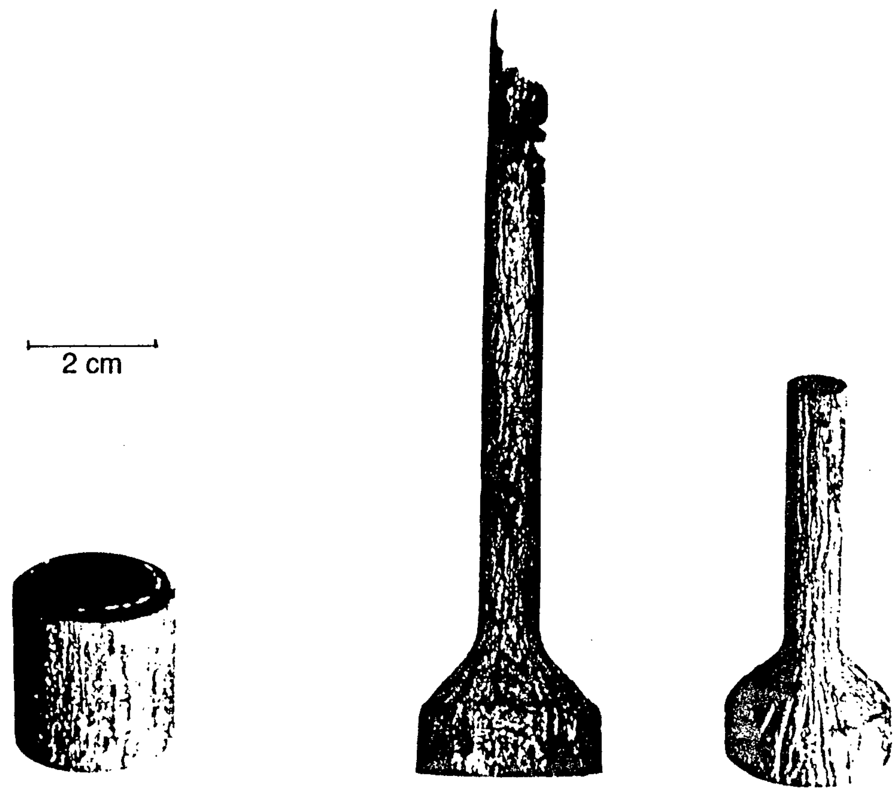
Isothermal Forging

Production Die Extrusion/Forging

- Preconditioning: IM; PM
- High Rate Extrusion of Preforms
- High Rate Head Forging
- Microstructure Control

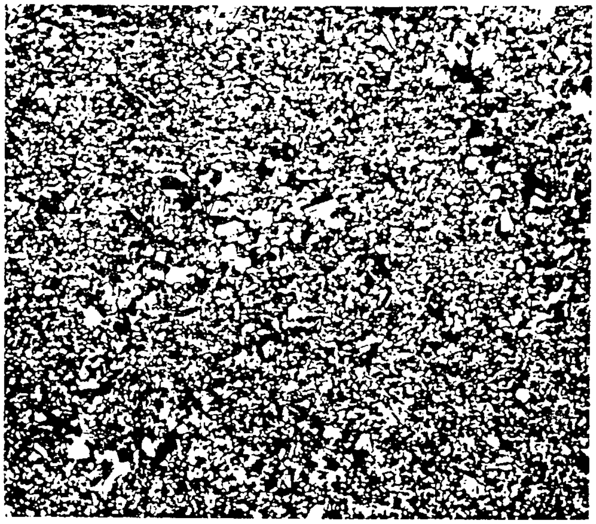
Head/Stem Joining

High Performance

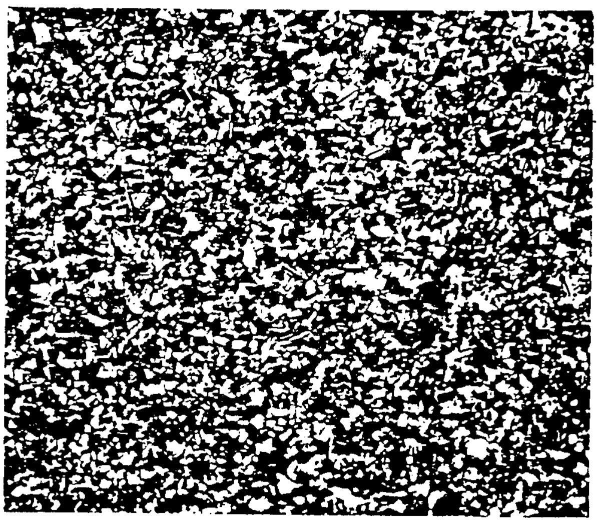


Preform   1st Step: Partial Extrusion

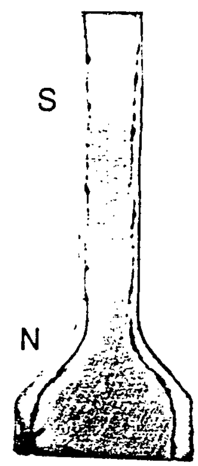
Wrought Gamma Engine Valve



Stem



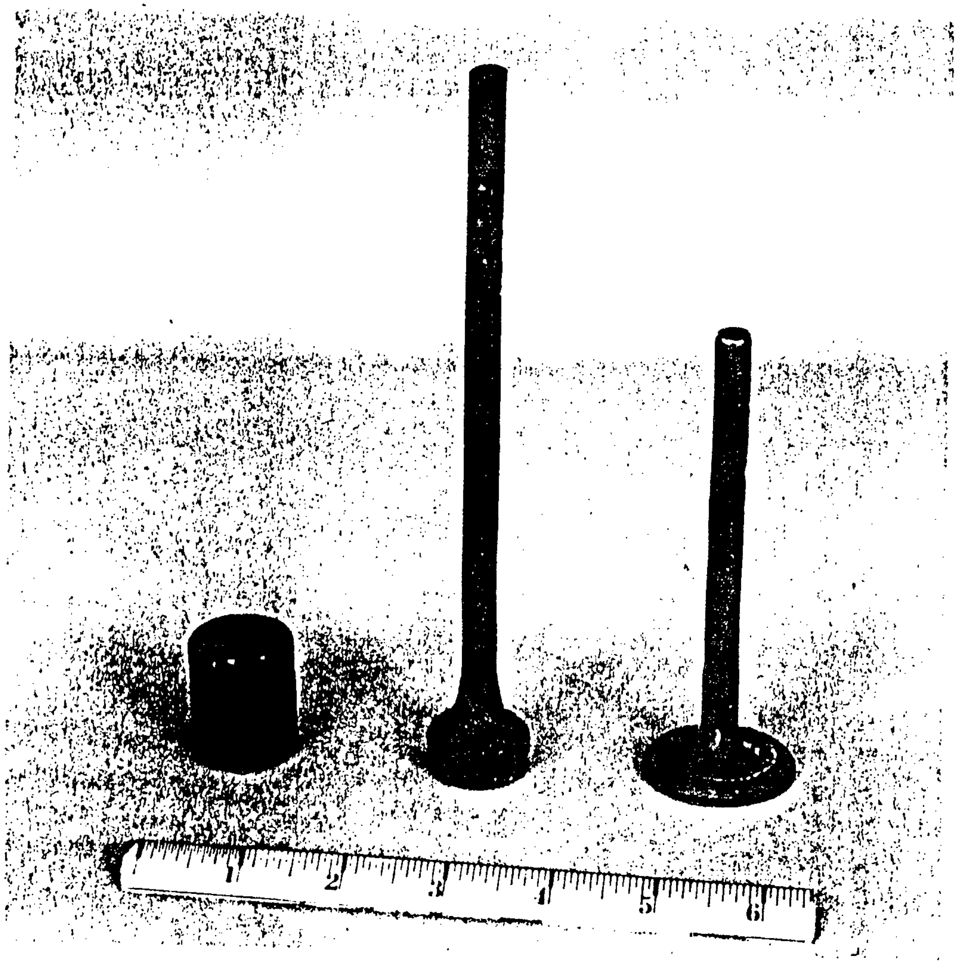
Neck



Base

50 µm

G10 Valve Extrusion:
Transverse Sections



High-Rate (80 cm/sec)
Warm-Die (250°C)

Valve Extrusion
Head Coining

Commercial Steel Valve
Production Press (TRW)

Wrought Gamma Exhaust Valves

Applications

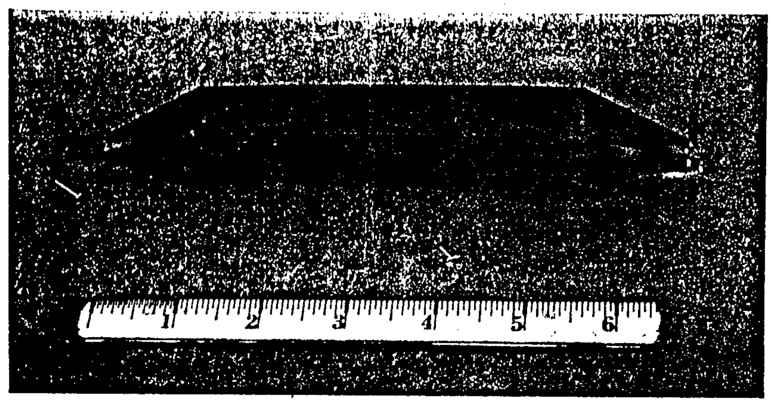
Aircraft Gas Turbine Engines

Automotive Engines

Land-Based Gas Turbine Engines

Others

6



Cast 4822 Gamma Transition Duct Beam

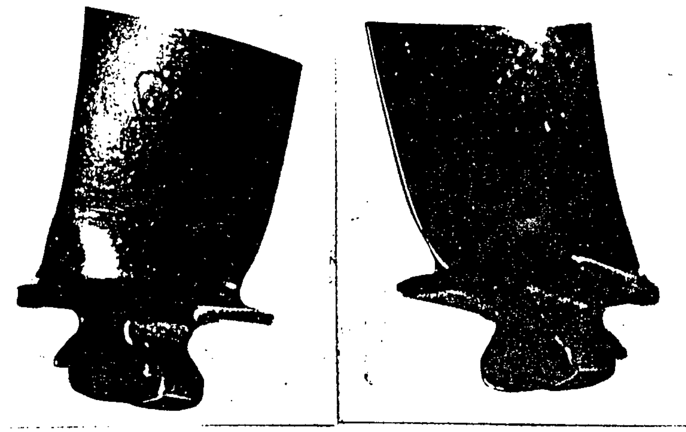
GE-90 Engine for Boeing 777

6

CAESAR *Program*

COMPONENT AND ENGINE STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT RESEARCH

Gamma Titanium HPC 6th Stage Blades



Participants:

P&W	Cast "XD" Ti-47Al-2Nb-2Mn-0.8%TiB_2
Rolls Royce	Cast "XD" Ti-45Al-2Nb-2Mn-0.8%TiB_2
Allison ADC	Wrought Alloy 7
GE	Wrought Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb

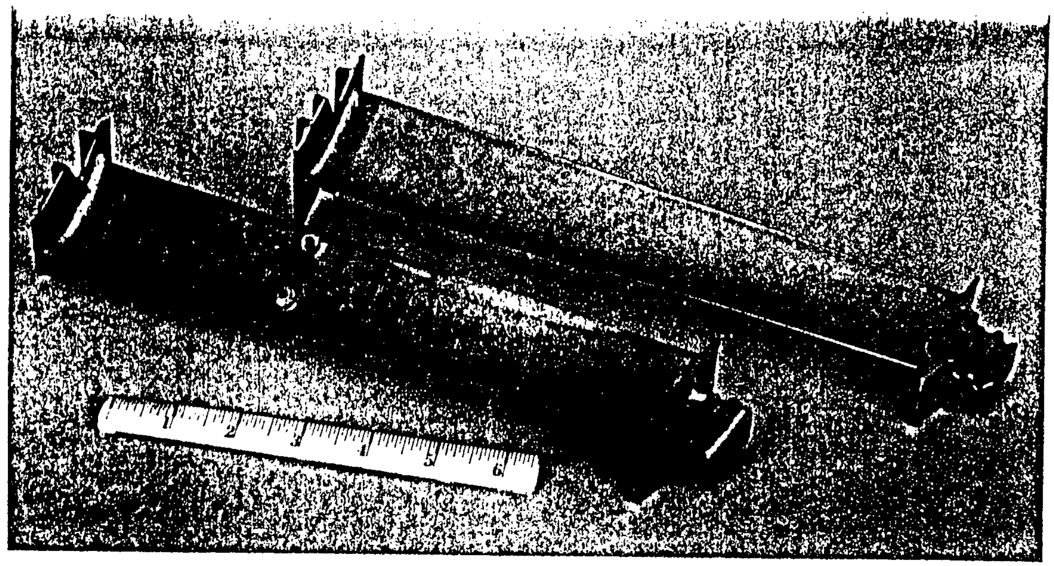
Schedule:

Design and fabrication	[redacted] 96
Delivery to P&W	[redacted] 96
Proof spin (P&W)	[redacted] 96
~~F119 Core test 100 hrs (AEDC)~~	[redacted] 96
~~Engine tests 2000 TAC cycles (P&W)~~	[redacted] 97
~~Spin pit test to failure (P&W, UK)~~	[redacted] 97

Other gamma Ti components:

- ~~HPC inner shroud~~
- ~~combustor swirlers~~
- ~~nozzle tiles~~

6



4822 Cast Gamma LPT Blades for GE CF6-80C2

Cast and Chem-milled
Engine Tested for over 1000 cycles

Summary and Future

Continuous Alloy Exploration/Design

Casting vs Wrough Alloys

Continuous Search for Fundamentals

Process Development

Component-Specific Alloy Design

Search for Application Areas

Understand Practicality

Collaboration/Exchange